THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

A New Independent Government Definitely Organized—Carlos Manuel Cespedes Elected President.

Proclamation of the New Republic.

Information of the highest importance is just received from Cuba by the steamship Columbia. It is to the effect that the Republic of Cuba has been formally established by a Congress held at Guaimaro, a small town in the Central Department of the island, about twenty leagues east of Puerto Principe. The intelligence is dated Nuevitas, May 11, and runs as follows:—

Establishment of the Patriot Government.

The Cubans have established a Government at Guaimaro, with Carlos Manuel Cespedes as President; Francisco V. Aguilera, Vice-President, Secretary of State and War; Pedro Figuereda, Assistant Secretary of War, and General Manuel Quesada, Commander-in-Chief of all the forces. They have put aside all party dissensions and seem determined hereafter to act in an orderly manner and with essential organization. The Cuban Legislature conducted their proceedings with great unanimity, and, as you have been advised, passed an act for annexation to the United States.

Address of Cespedes on Resigning His Provisional Authority.

To the Inhabitants and the Liberating Army of the Eastern and Western Departments—Fellow-Citizens and Soldiers of the Fatherland:—The course of events, which I have never distrusted, without giving a view as to our revolution—a revolution which is to-day what it was yesterday, and will be to-morrow, the constant aspiration of the people of Cuba for independence, brought to the field of actual existence—leads me to-day willingly by the hand before the legal representatives of the Cuban people, to restore to their hands the double authority with which my good fortune, circumstances, and your bountiful confidence had clothed me, those of General-in-Chief of the Eastern and Western Departments, and Chief of your Provisional Government.

Now that the House of Representatives, gathered from all parts of the island, has been happily inaugurated in Guaimaro, it becomes from the moment of its organization the supreme and only authority for all Cubans, because it constitutes the depository of the people's will, sovereign of the present and controller of the future. All temporary power and authority ceases to have a rightful voice in Cuba from the very moment in which the wise democratic system, laying its solid foundations beneath the gigantic shadow of the tree of liberty, has come to endow us—after suffering the most iniquitous rule—with the most beautiful and magnificent of human institutions—a republican government.

Unfeigned gratitude I owe to the destiny which afforded me the glory of being the first in Yara to raise the standard of independence, and the still greater, though less merited satisfaction, to see crowded around me my fellow-citizens in demand of liberty, thus sustaining my weak arm, and stimulating my poor efforts by their confidence. But another glory was reserved to me, far more grateful to my sentiments and democratic convictions—that of also being the first to render homage to the popular sovereignty.

This duty fulfilled, having given an account to the fatherland, in its most genuine representation, of the work which, with the assistance of its own heroic sons, I had the good fortune to have commenced, it still behooves me, fellow-citizens, to fulfil another, not less imperious to my heart, of addressing my gratitude to you; to you, without whom my humble, isolated efforts would not have produced other fruit than that of adding one patriot more to the number of preceding martyrs for independence—to you who, recognizing in me the principle rather than the man, came to stimulate me by your recognition of myself as chief of the provisional government and the liberating army.

Fellow-Citizens of the Eastern Department:—Your efforts as initiators of the struggle against tyranny, your constancy, your sufferings, your heroic sacrifices of all descriptions, your privations, the combat without quarter which you have sustained and continue to sustain against an enemy far superior in armament and discipline, and who displays, for want of the valor which a good cause inspires, all the ferocity which is the attribute of tyranny, have been witnessed by myself, and so will remain eternally present to my heart. Ye are the vanguard of the soldiers of our liberties. I commend you to the admiration and to the gratitude of the Cubans. Continue your abnegation of self, your discipline, your valor, and your enthusiasm, which well entitle you to that gratitude and that admiration.

Fellow-Citizens of the Western Department.—If it has not been your good fortune to be the first in grasping arms, neither were you among the last in listening to the voice of the fatherland that cried for revolution. Your moral aid and assistance responded from the very onset to the call of your brethren of the Eastern and Central departments. Many of you hastened to the scene of revolution to share our labors. At this moment, despite the activity displayed by the Spanish Government in your districts, where its resources and the number of their hosts render more difficult the current of the revolution, that same Government trembles before your determined attitude, from the Cinco Villas to Havana, and from Havana to the western boundary, and your first deeds of arms were the presage to you and the brave and worthy sons of the Eastern and Central departments of new and decisive triumphs.

Fellow-Citizens of all the Island:—The blood of the patriots who have fallen during the first onset of the struggle has consecrated our aspirations with a glorious baptism. At this moment, when destiny has been pleased to close the mission of him who was your first leader, swear with him by that generous blood, that in order to render fruitful that great sacrifice you will shed your own, till the very last drop, in furtherance of the consummation of our independence, proclaimed in Yara. Swear with me to give up our lives a thousand times over in sustaining the republic proclaimed in Guaimaro.

Fellow citizens—Long live our independence! Long live the popular sovereignty! Long live the Cuban republic! *Patria* and liberty.

CARLOS MANUEL DE CESPEDES.

Guaimaro, April 10, 1869.

Proclamation of President Cespedes.

To the People of Cuba—Compatriots:—The establishment of a free government in Cuba, on the basis of democratic principles, was the most fervent wish of my heart. The effective realization of this wish has, therefore, enough to satisfy my aspirations and amply repay the services which, jointly with you, I may have been able to devote to the cause of Cuban independence. But the will of my compatriots has gone far beyond this by investing me with the most honored of all duties—the supreme magistracy of the republic.

I am not blind to the great labors required in the exercise of the high functions which you have placed in my charge in these critical moments, notwithstanding the aid that may be derived from other powers of the State. I am not ignorant of the grave responsibility which I assume in accepting the Presidency of our new-born republic. I know that my weak powers would be far from being equal to the demand if left to themselves alone.

But this will not occur, and that conviction fills me with faith in the future.

In the act of beginning the struggle with the oppressor Cuba has assumed the solemn duty to consummate her independence or perish in the attempt; and in giving herself a democratic government she obligates herself to become republican.

This double obligation, contracted in the presence of free America, before the liberal world, and, what is more, before our own conscience, signifies our determination to be heroic and to be virtuous.

Cubans! on your heroism I rely for the consummation of our independence, and on your virtue I count to consolidate the republic.

You may count on my abnegation of self.

CARLOS MANUEL DE CESPEDES.

Guaimaro, April 11, 1869.

An Expedition Off from Delaware Bay—Five Hundred Men in Two Schooners Convoyed by a Small Steamer.

The *Mutual Friend*, published at Milford, Kent county, Delaware, a few miles inland from Delaware bay, says that just before going to press it received positive information that two schooners and a small steamer were seen hovering near the coast on Thursday, and at about midnight eight boats were lowered from the sides of the steamer, and after being manned were rowed some distance up the bay, returning loaded with men.

The men were plainly seen from the shore when they embarked by the lights on the decks, and were fully armed and equipped.

Those who witnessed the embarkation are confident that the three vessels took on board at least five hundred men, as the boats were making trips for over an hour.

The fleet remained quietly near the shore until about 4 o'clock, when they got under way and went outside.

A small steamer and two schooners passed Cape Henlopen on Friday morning about 6 o'clock.

The belief is that the steamer came from New York, and that the majority of the men came down by land to avoid the Government authorities at this city.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1869.

The underground railroad, the new Post Office, the East river bridge, are the three subjects which employ public gossip when other subjects fail. The time is not long since past when it was fondly feared that we were going to have a subterranean track, but the bill that has already passed the Legislature seems to have cast out that fear. The one which the bill authorizes is a very different affair from that which was at first contemplated. The original bill contemplated a track underground throughout its entire length, and extending the length of the island. It contemplated likewise the use on the line of such swift means of locomotion as would enable business men to do the distance between Harlem river and City Hall in at least the same time as that consumed by the surface-roads. The charter as it now stands, however, does not require the road to be either wholly or in part underground. There is nothing at all to prevent its being throughout a surface road, unless the specification that it shall follow the "open cut" plan, instead of adhering to the lines of streets, be called an obstacle. Originally, it was intended that the line should be extended at least as far as Harlem river, but the new charter leaves it to the option of the company whether or not the terminus shall be at Forty-second street.

The Methodist clergy have been agitated on the woman question, and discussing whether women ought to receive licenses as local preachers or exhorters. They met in a room in Mulberry street, and argued the matter with a mixture of piety and perspiration—saving grace and unsaved grease. Some were greatly afflicted about the matter, and thought that the meeting ought to refuse seriously to consider any crotchet of this kind, hatched by a few "hallucinated" men. Several other members thereupon sprang to the floor, demanding whether the term "hallucinated" were used in a Pickwickian sense. It looks, however, as if the women will gain the day on this question, for the Bible has undergone a great deal of twisting at the hands of their defenders, and the next thing it will be made to prove, I suppose, is that Adam was made from a rib taken out of Eve's side.

The "Sorosis" has been holding another meeting at Delmonico's, and its last parlor topics have been seduction, infanticide, and foundling hospitals. Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, who has an interesting lisp, and is a Pole by birth, thought that foundling hospitals only promoted the crimes they were intended to remedy, and thought that the men were a greater social evil than the "social evil" itself. I no longer pretend to understand all the distinctions that exist between the Sorosis and the Workingwomen's Association. The interests of the two are hardly identical, and yet the members of the one are constantly blazing away in the halls of the other. But I presume the Workingwomen's Association does not disdain any influence in its favor from any quarter. Like Rowland Hill, it will accept a favor, even if it be bestowed by the Devil. How much more when it comes from the hands of the Sorosian angels!

Are you aware how extensively the private detective system has increased of late? Who of us know that we are not followed by our "shadows?" That the places we go to, the friends we call on, the people we entertain, the amusements we patronize, the money we spend, the private pursuits we engage in, are not known to some paid spy who reveals them to our enemy that is lying in wait to spy an open place among the greaves of our armor? Numerous firms of this city spend almost as much money in paying spies as they do in the salaries of their new clerks. The number of private detective agencies has likewise increased within the past week, and any man with plenty of cheek, the step of a cat, and no sense of honor, can earn a "respectable" living by the process of "spotting" suspected individuals. It is thus that the "young man from the country" is put to the test. Nor is the detective himself too much trusted. The spy himself is spied, and dogging the heels of every Vidocq there is a Javert. The personal curiosity of their employers is satisfied, and that is the bulk of the good that is accomplished—if it can be called a good.

The Quaker City, lying still at the foot of Twelfth street, is curiously eyed by persons in that locality. She is owned by a Captain McAndrews, of Long Island, and she has a little corner which is believed to be very interesting to Cubans just at present. Gossip says that Great Britain is interested in this handling of the Quaker City, in order that she may play off a new game in the question of the Alabama claims. Gossip also asserts that fifteen gunboats for the use of the Spanish Government are being built in our own immediate vicinity—at Mystic, Connecticut, Williamsburg, and Brooklyn.

The velocipede mania is dying out. Nearly three dozen, which originally cost between $150 and $200 apiece, sold yesterday, at a Nassau street auction, at an average price of fifteen dollars. The riders and pedestrians of Central Park proclaim them a nuisance, and the medical faculty say they are as bad for the men as skates are for the women. So, of course, they must be.

At the theatres pantomime and burlesque are overrunning everything else. I should hardly be surprised to hear that a spectacle was in preparation at Booth's. With the 1st of June the regular season will end at Wallack's, pantomime will be produced and run into the winter, if the public will so decrees, without any new engagements being made with members of the old stock company. Pantomime is also in the ascendancy at Wood's, Niblo's, the Tammany, and the Olympic. I don't know what Mr. Brougham has done to deserve an "omnibus" benefit, but he got one yesterday at the French Theatre and Niblo's Garden. If he has no money 'tis his own fault, and if he has, the members of his disbanded troupe need help more than he does. However, such is life—particularly theatrical. ALI BABA.

DISHONEST CLERKS.

Another Bank Employe Absconds with $25,000 in Available Funds.

The check clerk of the Corn Exchange Bank, a State bank doing business at the corner of William and Beaver street, absconded from the Clearing House yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, with two paper packages of small bank bills in his possession, including $5000 in ones and twos, and amounting in all to $25,000, the whole belonging to the bank in which he was employed. The Corn Exchange Bank, like other banking-houses in the lower part of the city, does not receive as many small bills in the ordinary course of business as it is obliged to pay out, and consequently it obtains at occasional intervals, through the Clearing-House, a quantity of such necessary small notes from a West-side bank further up town. It is made the duty of the check clerk, as a safeguard against robbery, to accompany the bank porter to the Clearing House in the morning, and to return with him at 10·20 o'clock, after the usual exchanges were made, and on several former occasions this clerk has carried similar parcels of currency to the bank. Yesterday morning he stepped out with the money in advance of the porter, and immediately disappeared, and the latter, on reaching the bank, and on finding that the clerk had not yet arrived, instantly gave the alarm. Due notice was promptly sent to police headquarters, and every measure was taken to secure the arrest of the defaulter and the recovery of the money, but the bank authorities had heard nothing of either clerk or cash up to the time of closing yesterday afternoon. The young man who is thus believed to have succumbed to temptation is about twenty-six years of age, quiet and mild in disposition, and was regarded as entirely trustworthy by his associates and employers. He is unmarried, but has many respectable friends and connections in this city, who are equally surprised and grieved at his disappearance.—*N. Y. Tribune of this morning.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

ALDERMANIC SEALS.

Various aldermen having asked the advice of the Court as to the form of the seal they were required under the recent act of Assembly to have, Judge Allison this morning gave the following decision:—

By an act of the Legislature passed on the 12th day of March, 1869, the Aldermen of the cities of Philadelphia and Lancaster are directed to provide public aldermanic seals, and to have engraved thereon the arms of the Commonwealth, with the name, surname, and office of the Alderman using the same, with the place of his residence.

The Aldermen are not able to determine the vexed question as to what device constitutes the "arms of the Commonwealth," and ask for instructions.

To this question it is not easy to furnish a satisfactory answer, there being nothing of description or impression to which access can be had, or which has a known existence, that enables us to speak with any reasonable degree of certainty on the subject. The State Department at Harrisburg has been searched in vain, and all that remains is a mere scrap of history, which indicates the time when the arms of the State were engraved for the use of the Commonwealth.

The Executive Council in 1780 authorized a Mr. Penet to procure to be engraved the "arms of the State" in Paris. This Mr. Penet did, and by letter from Nantes to the Council notified them that he had forwarded the engraving to be delivered to them in Philadelphia. Nothing is said of the device which was to stand for the armorial designation, called the "Arms of the Commonwealth."

Upon the great seal of the State, which by the act of March 12, 1791, is in the keeping of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, is engraved a shield and wreath and eagle.

It is by this seal the signature of the Governor to all the public acts is attested. The same device is engraved on the seals of county offices, which are required to conform to the seal of the Commonwealth, and these are all destitute of the supports, which upon our arms consist of the horses; and I find in a letter of the Secretary of State upon this subject the statement that engravers say that in heraldry the supports are no necessary part of the device: and this opinion is confirmed by those most familiar with the subject of whom I have been able to make the inquiry.

The popular representation of the arms of the Commonwealth includes the horses, the attitude and position of which is not always uniform; but I am not advised of any use or recognition of the seal of the Commonwealth, the official keeper of it, which has anything more than the shield, wreath, eagle, and legend on it; and this fact ought to be decisive of the question as to what constitutes the arms of the Commonwealth, which the Aldermen were directed to employ. The Legislature may fairly be presumed to have had this fact in mind when they referred to the arms of the State, and to have intended that such device as had been in use by the Executive Department of the Government, so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, should be engraved on the aldermanic seals.

The supports which, in common representation of the arms, are added, and which some of the aldermen have had engraved upon their seals, would not render invalid the documents or official papers attested by it. This was decided in Jenks vs. The Bank, 4 W. and S., 511. The act of 1791 directed the arms of the State to be engraved on notarial seals. This command had not, in the case before the Court, been strictly complied with. The Court say it would be going too far to hold the official proceedings thus certified null and void. The statute was regarded as directory merely in its provisions.

In Gotsh vs. Black, 10 S. and R., 160, a certificate of a notary in a foreign country of the proof before him, by two witnesses, of a power of attorney relating to the sale of land in Pennsylvania, was held not to be sufficient. The decision goes on the ground of a neglect to observe the directions of the act of 1705. The execution was not proved before the notary nor certified under the common or public seal of the city of Rotterdam. This in no wise conflicts with the later decision in Jenks vs. The Bank.

The conclusion from these premises would seem to follow, that the arms which the Legislature directed to be used was the device engraved on the great seal of the State, and that this device was intended to be referred to as the arms of the Commonwealth. It would be desirable that all the aldermanic seals should conform to this device; but as there is no record or authoritative standard by which to determine whether the device on the seal is an exact copy of the arms which were engraved by direction of the Executive Council in 1780, and as it does not seem to be essential to an armorial design whether the supports are added or omitted, and looking at the question as it was decided in Jenks vs. The Bank, we think the aldermanic seal would be a good seal with or without the supports.

The remaining portion of the section ought to be literally complied with, because there is no ambiguity as to the language or meaning. The legend must consist of the name, surname, and office of the alderman, with the place of residence. I incline to the opinion that the legend results from change of office or residence, it is no excuse for not doing that which the statute commands to be done.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Arthur McVinney vs. James Boyd. An action to recover for medical services rendered. Jury out.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

J. L. Roberts & Brother vs. L. Kohlberg. An action to recover upon checks alleged to have been given for a note, out upon which defendant stopped payment at bank. The defense set up that the checks were given only as a loan and the note taken as security. Jury out.

William Farson vs. James Farson. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. The defense alleged payment. On trial.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"To-day gold advanced to 144¼. This is the most direct way of indicating the character of affairs in Wall street during the last eight hours. The dealings in the precious metal have not only been upon a very extensive scale, but the fluctuations have been wide, frequent, and excited. At the beginning of business there was little or no animation in the market, and the premium showed weakness. During the first hour the price was very steady, between 141¾ and 142. But the 'bulls,' who are really the cause of the present large advance, entered the Gold Room, and by a well-managed movement put the price as high as 144¼ before the close of business. In the first place a decline in bonds at London of ⅛ was used to create distrust in the minds of operators. The cable following with 84⅛ as the price at Frankfort—a fall of over two per cent. since yesterday—the agitation became extreme. As soon, however, as it was discovered that the despatch of yesterday should have read 84⅜ instead of 86¼, a mistake made in deciphering by the key—there was a comparative calm. But the assault was renewed with all sorts of material from Washington—rumors of Cabinet dissensions, reports that the President had decided to acknowledge the Cuban belligerents, and a despatch that great pressure was being brought to bear upon Secretary Boutwell to induce him to cease his sales of gold and purchases of bonds. Meantime the English steamer had arrived, and her mails containing the newspaper details of the effect of Senator Sumner's speech in Great Britain were brought into requisition to further the ends of the gold 'bulls.' Although the news was eleven days old, and its effect had been felt fully ten days ago, when our special despatches from London gave the public an epitome of the English editorials, it was successfully employed, and proved a very useful 'bull' influence, especially as the report was also started that the Bank of England directors would today again advance the rate of discount. The scene in the Gold Room during the afternoon was a very lively one. The crowd was incessant, and the apartment brought back memories of the wild speculation of the war days. The price changed as often as three times in a single minute.

"Cash gold was in good demand, and loans for carrying were made at rates ranging from seven to four per cent. The disbursements of coin interest by the Assistant Treasurer were $188,973.

"The money market was without essential change. On Government collaterals large amounts were loaned at six per cent., but the rate is quotable at six to seven.

"The Government bought one million of Five-twenties through the Assistant Treasurer, to whom the proposals to sell amounted to about four millions. The awards were made as follows:—$46,000 registered 6's, at 116·74; $50,000 registered 6's, at $116·75; $150,000 registered 6's, at 116·78; $50,000 registered 6's, at 116·87½, and $704,000 registered 6's, at 116·88. The prices given were a fraction below those which prevailed at the contemporaneous session of the Government Board. The figures are 'flat' or exinteaest, the abcrued interest to date on the accepted bonds being paid in coin to-day to sellers. The Government market opened with great animation. At noon the 6's touched 122½. The 6's sold at 120¾.

"The foreign quotations and the uneasiness created by the use of the English editorials above referred to led to a weaker feeling in the afternoon and a reaction in 6's to 119¾. The currency bonds, reflecting the advance in gold, were correspondingly lower. The 'short' interest in Governments was largely increased to-day. All the issues are lending at merely nominal rates of interest on the currency collaterals. Prices closed steady this evening with the following quotations:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 122⅝@123; do., coupon, 122⅞@123; do., Five-twenties, registered, 117⅛@117⅜; do. do., coupon, 1862, 122⅛@122¼; do. do., coupon, 1864, 117⅛@117⅜; do. do., coupon, 1865, 118⅜@119; do. do., coupon, 1865, new, 119⅞@120; do. do., coupon, 1867, 119⅞@120; do. do., coupon, 1868, 119⅞@120; do., Ten-forties, registered, 109⅜@109¾; do. do., coupon, 109¾@110; currency bonds, 107⅝@107¾."

—Butter color and green are the latest hair tints in Paris.

—During 1868 France imported 6,998,000 tons of coal and 665,000 tons of coke.

—British shipmasters, it is said, are reviving the slave trade for the benefit of Australia.

—A post office clerk in England has been arrested for stealing his rival's love-letters.

—The number of lunatics in France corresponds very nearly to the muster roll of the French army.

—The Imperial candidate in the Gironde district has bought up several thousand votes for 25 cents apiece.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Fighting on the Plains—The Cheyennes Pursued by General Cox—Shipwreck on the Lakes.

The Coal Mines—Work Resumed Near Scranton.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

FROM THE PLAINS.

General Carr After the Frisky Cheyennes—The Savages Still Depredating—A Steamer Snagged.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, May 20.—No late news has been received from General Carr, who is believed to be still pursuing the Cheyennes whose camp he surprised. Reports from Atlantic City, in the Sweet Water mining region, state that the Indians are still committing depredations. On Monday they attacked a small party of whites in that neighborhood, three of whom are missing. The citizens are arming, with the intention of pursuing and punishing them.

The steamer Benton, loaded for the mountains, which passed up on Tuesday, struck a snag eight miles above De Soto, Nebraska, yesterday. No lives were lost and part of the cargo was saved.

FROM THE WEST.

Western and Southern Railroads.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—D. R. Stanton of Boston, President of the Wells Valley Railroad, from Chattanooga to Meridan, Miss., will be here to-day with important propositions from the Southern railroads.

A Murderer Convicted.

CLEVELAND, May 20.—The second trial of Mulhall, for abetting the murder of Skinner, resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Commercial Travellers.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—Delegations from the Merchants' Exchange and Board of Trade to the Commercial Convention at New Orleans will leave to-morrow. Twenty-seven barges are lying below this city loading iron ore for Pittsburg and other points.

A Shipwreck Announced.

CHICAGO, May 20.—It is now certain that the small schooner Eveline, which cleared from Holland, Mich., for Chicago, just before the late storm, went down with all on board. She was commanded by Captain Thompson, and among the crew were his two sons.

Railroad Casualty—Preparing for Decoration Day.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 20.—Yesterday a young man named Charles Pray was run over by a train on the Dayton and Union Railroad at Union City, and was shockingly mangled. He died almost instantly.

The Union ladies are actively engaged in arranging for the ceremony of decorating the graves of fallen Union soldiers on the 29th inst.

FROM NEW YORK.

An Affray Between Partners—One Hit in the Head with an Axe.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 20.—On Tuesday last John Field and George Matthews sold a lot of railroad ties to the agent of the Northern Central Railroad, at Bodine's Station, in Lycoming county, Pa., about twenty miles north of Williamsport, the proceeds to be divided. Matthews received the money for his ties, and on the same evening his wife took Field's share to him. Field said he should have more, and abused Mrs. Matthews. She asked her husband to go and quiet him, and he went to do so. After some words Field struck Matthews over the head with an axe, injuring him very badly. This morning Constable Charles Grey arrested Field while the latter was ploughing, but permitted him to enter his house. Field soon returned with an axe, struck Grey with it, and fled to the woods. He not yet been recaptured, but some twenty-five or thirty men are in pursuit. Matthews' condition is critical, and he will probably die. Grey is badly hurt, but may recover.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The American Baptist Home Mission.

BOSTON, May 20.—The American Baptist Home Mission Society have chosen the following officers:—President, Hon. J. M. Hoyt, of Cleveland; Vice-Presidents, William Bucknell, of Philadelphia; William M. McPherson; of St. Louis, Treasurer, Ebenezer Cauldwell, of New York; Auditors, William Phelps, of New York; and Albert B. Casswell, of Brooklyn; Corresponding Secretaries, Rev. J. S. Backkus, Rev. E. L. Taylor, and Rev. J. B. Simons; Freedmen's Department Recording Secretary, Rev. William Hague, of Boston; Managers, B. Wilson, of Newark; J. B. Wyckoff, of New York; Rev. Thomas Armitage, of New York; Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Boston; and Rev. L. A. Grimes, of Boston. The Society held a social gathering and festival last evening at Tremont Temple, which was attended by some eighteen hundred ladies and gentlemen.

FROM THE STATE.

Work Resumed in the Coal Mines.

SCRANTON, May 20.—The Shickasinny, Grand Tunnel, Union, and Harvey mines, in the Lower Wyoming region, resumed work yesterday, and the Green Ridge Colliery will resume to-day.

FROM CUBA.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVANA, May 20.—Politically there is nothing of importance transpiring. On about fifteen estates in the district of St. Jago de Cuba, the sugar and coffee have been burned during the past fortnight by the insurgents.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	187½	West. Union Tel.	44
N. Y. and Erie R.	29½	Cleve. & Toledo	106½
Ph. and Rea. R.	98	Toledo & Wabash	77
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	107	Mil. & St. Paul R.	77½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93½	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	87½
Chi. and N. W. com.	91½	Adams Express	61½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	103½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	34½
Chi. and R. I. R.	127½	United States	66½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	158½	Tennessee 6s, new	65½
Pacific Mail Steam.	96½	Gold	144

Market firm.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Death of James H. Reid, Esq., and Rev. John P. Bausman.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—James H. Reid, Treasurer of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, whilst conversing yesterday, in Camden station, with John W. Garrett, was stricken with paralysis, and died during the afternoon.

Rev. John P. Bausman, the oldest Episcopal clergyman in Maryland, died here yesterday, after preaching fifty-four years.

No clue is yet found to the Harnden Express robbers.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Financial and Commercial.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, May 20.—Consols for money opened at 92⅞; Illinois, 95; Consols for account, 93; Erie, 18⅜; United States five-twenty bonds, '62, 78½, firm; stock market opened firm.

FRANKFORT, May 20—11 A. M.—United States bonds, '62, 85.

LIVERPOOL, May 20—11 A. M.—Cotton market opened quiet; sales 8000 bales. Middling uplands, 11⅜d. Breadstuffs market opened steady. California white wheat, 9s.4d.; No. 2 red Western, 8s.6d.; Western flour, 21s. Corn, 28.6d.; Oats, 3s.4d.; Peas, 38s.6d.; barley, 5s. Provisions market opened steady; Pork, 100s.; beef, 90s.; lard, 67s.; cheese, 81s.; bacon, 58s.6d.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 20—A. M.—Consols 92⅝ for money and 93 for account. U. S. Five-twenties firm at 78½. Railways firm. Erie, 18⅜; Illinois Central, 95.

LIVERPOOL, May 20—A. M.—Cotton quiet; Uplands, 11⅜d.; Orleans, 11⅞d. Sales to-day estimated at 8000 bales. Flour, 21s.

LONDON, May 20—A. M.—Sugar firm on the spot and quiet and steady afloat. Turpentine, 29s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 20—P. M.—United States Five-twenties quiet and steady. Railways steady. Illinois Central, 96.

LIVERPOOL, May 20—P. M.—Cotton firmer but not higher. The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Lard quiet and steady. Pork flat. Bacon, 59s. Cheese, 80s. Petroleum dull. Cotton at Havre opened quiet and steady.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

The Professor of Cornell on Sumner—The Relations Between England and America—A Plea for Peace.

Last night, before the members of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, Professor Goldwin Smith, to whom Sumner in his recent speech alluded in connection with the Alabama claims treaty, discoursed upon the present industrial troubles.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

In speaking of the proposition that England should cede Canada to the United States as an offset to the Alabama claims, he said:—

There are some, it seems, who wish to press demands on England with a view to annexing at once her Canadian and West Indian possessions; and this proposal, coming simultaneously with claims for reparation in the court of high morality and honor, will rather confuse the minds of our people. I have earned, at the price of some obloquy, the right of saying that I am sincere in wishing that Great Britain and all the powers of the Old World should take their departure as speedily as honor will permit from the New World, and leave the destinies of the New World to their own course. England has done all the good that she can do in planting her race and her free institutions here. She has reaped all the honor that she can reap, and that honor will not die. Dismember her empire, destroy her fleets and armies, ruin her trade, do all to her of what revenge can dream; she can never be deprived of the glory of having founded her. The West Indian possessions were also offered to you, and would to heaven that you had accepted them. To us they have been a curse from the beginning. The gold which some of our people drew from them in the days of slavery was demon gold; it filled our politics and our society with corruption. Since the abolition of slavery the islands have been a mere burden to us; they have been much worse; Jamaica has brought upon English justice a stain far worse than any loss of territory or any defeat in war. We could not allow them to pass out of our hands while there was any fear lest slavery should be restored. But now, I believe, the great majority of Englishmen would agree in saying that if we could be honorably rid of the whole group, with their population, black and white, and all their barbarisms and internecine hatreds, the loss would be a boundless gain. With regard to Canada the attitude of England is not doubtful. She says plainly to the Canadians, your destinies are in your own hands; if you wish to stay with me I am proud of your attachment, and no act of mine shall sever the bond; if you prefer independence, independence is yours; if you desire to go into the Union, go, and preserve in your new estate kind memories of old ties and of your fatherland. As to ceding them, or any of her citizens, by way of compensation for her own liabilities, it is a thought which honor would forbid her for a moment to entertain. I believe I know enough of the Canadians to say that they do not like to be threatened with annexation; that for some political and fiscal reasons, and also because, in Upper Canada at least, they are rather stiff Anglo-Saxons, they prefer to remain as they are, and that they find the rule of their parent not oppressive, because, like other American children, they rule her. Nevertheless the day will no doubt come when these vast and distant territories will cease to belong to that little island; and when geography and commercial interest will in this, as in the other cases, assert their power. But if the Canadians are prematurely forced into the Union they will carry disaffection into its wish, combine with every other disaffected element which may now exist or which time may develop, and instead of being an addition to your strength be an aggravation of your weakness.

THE ALABAMA CASE.

With regard to the case of the Alabama and her consorts, if any of the other ships really came under the same category, no one has spoken in stronger terms than I have. Mr. Sumner does me the honor to cite my words as a just expression of moral feeling on the subject. I have only to say that those words were not directed against my country or its responsible Government, but against the builders and abettors of the Alabama. The assertion that the Alabama was sent out by the British nation and Government or connivance is a calumny which no Englishman would repel more warmly or confidently than I. We have in the narrative of Captain Semmes an account of all that passed between him and the Confederate Secretary of the Navy about the building of this vessel, and the plan which they formed for eluding what they call the anxiously-guarded neutrality of England—a neutrality which they on their side seem inclined to think is unduly pressed against them. As the English law plainly forbids equipment, they came to the conclusion that the Alabama must go out unarmed, and run the risk of capture, until she can take on board her armament in some safe port. We knew the stratagem by which she contrived to slip out to sea at the very moment when the order for her arrest was on its way. She had got notice of that order, no doubt, through some bribed official, for the consequences of whose treachery the Government which employed him is liable, without being itself tainted with his guilt. Our Government sent after the Alabama to Nassau, whither she was supposed to be bound, and would have arrested her there. But she had gone to the Azores, where she took her armament on board, and whence she set out on her career of devastation; and the Government were advised too technically, as I could not help feeling, that she was thenceforth out of their jurisdiction, and could be lawfully attacked by your cruisers only. It is unhappily the fact that most of her crew were Englishmen by birth; but in the seaport towns of every great maritime country there are roving spirits ready to sail for high pay under any flag, who cannot be regarded as morally committing the nation, even in the slighest degree, to any bad enterprise in which they embark; moreover, the English seamen of this vessel were for the most part taken on board for a feigned voyage. The Alabama was cheered and feted by her partisans, and not in the ports of English dependencies alone. Could she have put into Manchester or Bradford, or the artisan quarters of London, she would have been received with execration by the masses of our people.

ENGLAND SHOULD PAY THE DEBT.

My only desire as an Englishman is that England may pay to the uttermost farthing any debt which upon any sane theory she can have incurred, and thus stand clear before the world and in the hearts of her own people. I trust also that if it is made to appear before an impartial tribunal that our Government has failed, however unintentionally, in the performance of any of its international duties to a friendly power, the payment of damages will be accompanied with a full acknowledgment of the error. But if Mr. Sumner means to thrust arbitration aside—if he means to insist upon being judge in his own cause, on pronouncing us guilty, and fining and humiliating us at his discretion—we shall appeal with confidence to the reason and moral sense of the civilized world.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, May 20, 1869.

One of the strangest anomalies in our national financial policy is the hoarding of some one hundred millions in gold in the National Treasury, with a debt of some twenty-six hundred millions upon the nation's shoulders. There is neither "rhyme nor reason" in such a policy, and it is simply absurd to raise a "hue and cry" about the upward course of the market, and a corresponding movement in the commodities of life, as long as this course is persisted in. The universal sentiment of the people is that three-fourths of this useless coin should be rapidly disposed of, not in small amounts as now, but in more solid blocks, to place it beyond the reach of gamblers to manipulate the market; as they are now doing. A reserve of ten or twenty millions would be ample, with our immense revenue, to meet all possible emergencies, whilst the balance may be profitably employed in paying off the national debt.

We have nothing to note in the currency market to interest our readers.

Governments are quite active to-day, and steady at yesterday's closing quotations. The gold fever continues, and the price tends upwards. The opening price was 143⅝, touched 144¼, and declined at 11·45 A. M. to 143⅞, but the tendency is unmistakably upwards.

The Stock market showed considerable animation, and prices of almost everything on the list were higher. In State loans there were sales of the first series at 104¾. City 6s were stronger, selling at 101⅞ for the new issues. The Lehigh gold loan closed at about 97.

Reading Railroad was active at an advance, selling at 49¾; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 58⅛; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 31; Catawissa Railroad preferred at 34, an advance of ¾; Camden and Amboy at 129; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 57¼; and Little Schuylkill Railroad at 43¾, an improvement.

Nothing was done in Canal shares. 35 was bid for Lehigh Navigation.

Coal stocks were without essential change.

Bank shares were quiet, with sales of Girard at 56½.

Passenger Railway shares were steady at former quotations.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s, 1 se	104½	100 sh Read R. b60	49¾
$700 do	104½	100 do	49¾
$400 City 6s, New	101¾	300 do.18.85wn	49¾
$100 do	101¾	100 do...85&1	49¾
$5000 do	101¾	100 do...85wn&1	49¾
$1000 C & A mt 6s'89	92½	100 do...830	49¾
$2000 do...18	92½	100 do...810	49¾
$5000 Phil & E 7s	90¼	600 do...860	49
$5000 do...b30	90¾	100 do...810	49¾
$1000 Elmira R 7s	91	100 do...85&1	49¾
$3000 do	91	200 do.b5.85wn&1	49¾
$1000 Leh gold 1.8	97¾	100 do.b5wn&1	49·31
$1000 Susq Bds	37	100 do...85&1	49·31
$10000 Union C 8s	10	100 do...85&1	49·31

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

SENTIMENT VERSUS ACTION—MR. SUMNER AND THE ENGLISH PRESS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The English press seems to us to have fallen into the same error in regard to Mr. Sumner's speech that our people did in regard to the pro-Southern speeches delivered by prominent Englishmen in the British Parliament during the late civil war. In all popular or representative governments, the public men and rhetoricians are permitted a great latitude of expression. They are often the mouth-pieces of the *sentiments* of the people, and a great deal of the popular excitement effervesces by this safe vent. Not unfrequently they hold and express opinions of their own which are even more extreme than those of their constituents or followers.

Under a despotic or purely aristocratic government, such men are kept silent by the responsibilities of their position or by the orders of a superior power; and when they do speak, their words are justly supposed to mean almost as much as actions. If the leader of the Imperial party in the French Corps Legislatif, enjoying the confidence of Napoleon, should arise and deliver a vigorous indictment against Germany, and demand an enormous indemnity for national injuries, the world would naturally and justly suppose that the governments themselves were excited against one another, and that war was at hand.

We fall sometimes into the same impression when the statesmen of constitutional governments utter sentiments and frame arguments in strong opposition to the views of a rival government. Thus, during the Rebellion, when Earl Russell said openly that "the North was struggling for empire and the South for independence," when Mr. Gladstone, in a public address, spoke of Mr. Jefferson Davis "as having formed a nation," when Mr. Roebuck uttered in Parliament his fiery philippics against the Union, and Mr. Laird was cheered by an immense majority for his connection with the equipment of the Rebel rams, great numbers of nervous and excitable people here rushed to the conclusion that Great Britain was about to recognize the South and break the blockade. Indeed, we now know that propositions were made to her by France to this effect, and there is no question that nine-tenths of the upper classes of the kingdom would have favored such a measure. The sentiment of the aristocratic classes, and of the Government itself, was undoubtedly warmly for the South.

But with all popular governments there is a vast chasm between sentiment and action. English statesmen were very ready—too ready, as it has turned out—to utter tirades against the North; the press was crammed with abuse; the Parliamentary orators argued with point and vigor against the cause of the Union; but when it came to putting all this excitement into legislative action, when the question of the Rebel rams was up, or that of recognizing the blockade, no open step was ever taken by the British Government. The English administration of those years could easily have made a pretext for breaking the blockade, or recognizing the South as a nation. But in managing the affairs of such complicated societies as are those of Great Britain and the United States, there must be great caution taken in letting feeling hold the helm. The interests involved are too vast, the dangers too gigantic, to permit sentiment to guide the relations of governments.

Mr. Charles Sumner, who may be described without invidiousness as the rhetorician of the Republican party, has recently, in his position as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, delivered a highly rhetorical indictment against the British Government. He undoubtedly expresses in it the sentiment of three-fourths of the masses of the nation; he may express the feeling of General Grant and his administration; but for the public to suppose, as the British press seem to do, that this oratorical statement is to be the basis of negotiations, or to be followed by legislative or governmental action corresponding, seems to us in the highest degree puerile. Mr. Sumner's rhetoric, General Grant's feeling, or the prejudices of the masses of the country, will have nothing to do with Mr. Motley's negotiation, or any overt action of the administration, or any public proceeding looking towards peace or war. The chasm between Mr. Sumner's oratorical indictment and war is wider than the ocean. General Grant or Secretary Fish are not the kind of men to let sentiment run away with them. And if they were, the nation has a great ballast of common sense and Christian feeling to keep them from being hurried into a horrible struggle by rhetoric and prejudice. However in the matter of the Alabama claims Mr. Sumner may represent the anti-English prejudice and hatred, he is not just the man in whose wisdom the nation would trust a difficult negotiation, or under whom they would rush blindly to war.

He is not, even, from the character of his mind and the course of his studies, the best authority of his country on questions of international law. The people generally are no more ripe for war with Great Britain than they have been any time for the last eight years. Mr. Sumner's oration has made no change in popular feeling. His indictment is frequently considered exaggerated and the bill of costs absurd. Its value as the effort of a statesman may be measured by the fact that, if the Government of England acted according to the feeling it has universally called out there, we should not get a penny of damages or a breath of apology.

The rejection of the treaty is indeed quite another matter, and of a most serious character; but it is to be judged entirely on its own merits, and not from the rhetoric of the Senator. Its worst effect—and we hold that to be most important for both nations—is to place the Alabama question in the limbo of unsettled questions for a generation to come.

DANGERS OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

From the N. Y. World.

During the war, everybody who had any reputation for judgment or sagacity was of opinion that the prodigious expenditures of that period of waste and destruction would be followed by widespread financial disaster and distress. Mr. Bright in his speeches abroad, Mr. Chase in his reports at home—persons as little disposed to be croakers or alarmists as anybody in Europe or America—expressed this opinion with great positiveness and emphasis. We have gone on four years since the close of the war, and apparently their gloomy predictions have been belied by the event. The cost of living has indeed been high; but there has been no great revulsion in trade, no great stoppage of industry, no panic. We have kept the wheels of business moving with more or less efficiency and success, until the country has concluded that, although we have danced, it is, after all, no very serious matter to pay the fiddler. But abundant signs begin to thicken upon us that the predicted evil day has not been averted, but only postponed. At last, we are apparently on the eve of paying the heavy penalties of a gigantic war.

By what means have the consequences of our prodigal expenditures been so long postponed? The answer is not difficult; the evil day has been put off by the ordinary resource of prodigals—borrowing. The process of borrowing has been disguised under the delusive fallacy that in exporting bonds to Europe to meet our current debts, we have been exporting real values—exporting property. But it is too obvious for argument that we have been merely exchanging one form of indebtedness for another. The bonds have got to be paid, just as much as the heavy debts for imported goods would have to be paid if the bonds had not been sent out of the country to adjust the balances. The only difference is that, by means of the bonds, the time of payment is postponed.

Besides paying for our future importations, we have got to pay to foreigners the semi-annual interest on the exported bonds, and, sooner or later, the principal. So long as the prodigious glut of the bond market lasted, we seemed to go on swimmingly. Bonds have been exported to meet the balances of our foreign trade; bonds have been exported to pay the interest on the bonds already in the hands of foreigners. We have thus been accumulating debt upon debt, paying old debt by the easy method of incurring new ones. It ought to have been evident throughout this pleasant process, that it could not last. As we had ceased to manufacture bonds, as the supply, enormous as it was, was limited, this mode of dodging present payment and piling up future liabilities to foreigners was destined to end. While it has lasted, we have been borrowing of Europe at a high rate of interest plus exorbitant, ruinous "*shaves*."

We must pay not only the regular six per cent., but must pay a full hundred dollars for every hundred dollar bond which we have sold to foreigners for seventy or eighty dollars. And the current interest is at a much higher rate than the nominal six per cent. When we receive only sixty-six dollars for a hundred dollar six per cent. bond, the rate of interest which we really pay is not six per cent. but nine, besides the bonus of thirty-four dollars at the final settlement. For the last four years, we have been incurring heavy debts to Europe on these ruinous terms; continuing to export bonds to meet our current debts and to pay the accruing interest on the heavy amounts of bonds already exported.

We are nearly at the end of our tether in this career of debt and extravagance. Now, when the supply of bonds available for exportation is getting exhausted, Mr. Boutwell comes into the market as a purchaser of bonds, at the rate of fifty-two millions a year. He thus arrests the ebbing exportation, sends up the price of gold, and spreads anxiety and alarm through business circles by raising the inquiry how we are hereafter to meet the claims of our foreign creditors. When the exportation of bonds stops, what are we to send abroad? The semi-annual interest can then be no longer paid by the exportation of other bonds. The balances against us in our international trade can then be no longer met by the exportation of bonds. Then will have come the gloomy dawning of pay day. The interest on the exported bonds will have to be paid in something. Our importations of foreign goods will have to be paid in something. When the bonds, having risen to par, are returned upon our market and sold, we must send back their value in something. What will that something be? Gold, while our small stock of gold lasts; but that will be soon exhausted.

What then? What then?

We submit the question to thoughtful men who have sufficient discernment of the signs in the sky to forecast the coming storm. We submit it to the crazy tariff men and inflationists who have rendered it impossible that we should manufacture anything to export. We submit it to the revengeful radical destructives who have kept the South disorganized these four years, and prevented the flow of capital into that section to revive the cultivation of its great staples, which are our chief articles of export. With regard to this process of paying foreign debts by the exportation of bonds, we are manifestly near "the beginning of the end."

What then? What then?

A STORM BREWING—THE PRESS OF THE COUNTRY AND GENERAL GRANT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The crowds are rising. The heavens are becoming black. The rumbling of distant thunder is beginning to be heard. Evidently a storm is brewing. It is the storm of popular sentiment in regard to General Grant. The press of the country is the barometer of public opinion. It indicates whether the political atmosphere is fair or foul, genial or tempestuous. That press is now either silently murmuring discontent or is flashing in fury. The radical press is typical of the one, the Democratic press of the other. While the former either preserves a studied silence or utters unfriendly words in regard to the President of its choice, the latter does not attempt to conceal its hostility to Grant and his administration, and is using every effort in its power to make both unpopular. What is the meaning of all this? Does it mean that the affections of the people of the United States are becoming alienated from the man who but a few months since was their idol?—that they are becoming estranged from the hero who, as the leader of their armies, saved this country from political annihilation? Unpalatable as the truth may be, we are obliged to confess that this does actually seem to be the case.

Now, as we, out of pure friendship, and with a profound feeling of gratitude for his having triumphantly closed the Rebellion, advocated General Grant's election to the Presidency as a partial reward for his unparalleled services, so now we, with equally as sincere a desire for his success as a statesman as that he achieved as a warrior, earnestly urge him to arouse himself from the lethargy that seems to have fallen upon him like a funeral pall, and to realize the dangers that menace not only himself as the Chief Executive, but his administration and the country generally. Let him brush away the parasites who surround him, who poison his ear with false accusations against good and true men, who give him bad advice, and whose avarice and selfishness are bringing his administration into contempt all over the land and fast causing the character of the Government to lessen in the respect of nations abroad. The scene the other day between Senator Sumner and General Dent, the President's usher, was most unfortunate. Had it been possible, a report of it would not have appeared in our columns. But, unfortunate and humiliating as it was, it was important as affording an index of the manner in which business is transacted at the White House. As Mr. Sumner said, General Grant should remember that the Executive mansion is not a military camp, and that we are living in a state of peace, not in a state of war; and furthermore, that when gentlemen call at the White House on official business they are entitled to be treated with the respect due an American citizen in his own household, and not with petty insolence and churlish vulgarity. Hence, in view of all these drawbacks and obstacles to his successful career in civil life, we pray that General Grant will listen to the indications of the approaching storm, and by timely and sagacious reforms either produce a reaction, or prepare to protect himself from its direful effects when it bursts.

But what is the true policy? Is it enough that the President should be the mere creature of Congress? Does not the country, does not his office, require of him the initiative in great measures when the opportunity invites him to action? Is he not expected to assume the responsibility, like Jackson and Lincoln, in extraordinary cases, without express authority of law? Is he not expected to give shape and direction to the legislation of Congress itself in shaping out the general policy of his administration? These questions carry with them each its own answer. Nor can it be denied that in the Cabinet General Grant has had and has opportunities before him for distinction as enduring as Vicksburg, Chattanooga, or the Wilderness among his achievements in the field. The President, like the General, who risks nothing, accomplishes nothing. General Grant may eclipse the popularity in his office of Lincoln by resolute action, or he may sink into the inglorious record of Buchanan by masterly inactivity. For an active, decisive, progressive policy we want a new Cabinet and a new departure; but the policy indicated so far by General Grant signifies nothing.

Under this policy there is no call for a change of the Cabinet. When nothing is to be done but the routine business of the peace establishment, one Cabinet is as good as another, and the Cabinet as it is may be even better than any other that could be substituted. Even in this matter, then, we see something of the military sagacity of General Grant. And why should he change his Cabinet, any how, in the absence of Congress? He is not going out of his way to offend the Senate. He wants peace. Let us, therefore, have peace; but let it be a peace in the true and proper acceptation of the word—peace, broad and comprehensive at home, and dignified before the world abroad. A peace of this character can scarcely be expected by the nation at the hands of General Grant, who, no matter what his services in war, has proved that he does not completely embrace the large and varied interests of the country in his administrative views, evidently assuming that he has discharged his duty acceptably by the appointment of a negro as our representative in Guatemala. This is not the sort of peace which we require. The American people, in peaceful attitude, want an adjustment of pending foreign questions. They want a settlement of the Alabama claims; they want full reparation and indemnification for the injury inflicted on our commerce through the jealousy of England in a moment of national peril; they want the reassertion of our commercial position on the ocean and the vindication of the prestige of the country on the continent of Europe. Can General Grant insure such results? Will he do so? They cannot certainly be obtained by his present policy, if he has a policy. They cannot be attained by doing nothing. Mere appointments to place will not satisfy the people. General Grant will soon learn this important fact. Will he, then, do something and endeavor to show to the world that it is not necessary that the leader of armies in the field should prove a failure when in the executive chair of a country?

JACOB THOMPSON.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The day should have been sad but auspicious when that old man, Jacob Thompson, returned to his home in Mississippi, not long ago. Wind and wave of the stormiest politics we have ever known had washed him away from his moorings; years spent in iron-hearted connivance as to the best means of putting the iron into our souls had separated him from the tenderest associations of planter's life; wanderings to and fro in the earth seeking what he might devour of loyalty and patriotism had made him a sadder and slower man; and at last he wearily returned to the friends of his youth. There is something touching and even tragic; as Mr. Carlyle would say, in this return of Jacob Thompson. Like Mr. Rogers' old man, he had been long wandering, here and there, "in quest of something—something he could not find—he knew not what." Perhaps it was the Union of our fathers. He may have come to deposit his bones in the land of his ancestors, and among the scenes of his childhood, as some of his contemporaries have done. "The old man," says the solemn Mr. Toodles, "went to his grave, and—he died there." It is not the fashion with our clever old men to go to their graves and stay there, though the national flag is always provided for waving over them in case of emergency. But we think of all old men when we think of that old man Jacob Thompson come again. Here is this venerable man, greyer and coonier than ever, come to revisit those sepulchral institutions of his birth from which his departure was like a kind of resurrection—come to talk to his neighbors, the Mississippians, and to be once more familiarly called Jake by the vulgar, and it may be Old Jake. We repeat, there is something touching and even tragic in this. His ghost, if need be, must be laid, and not vexed, but we dare say there is life in the old man yet.

Jacob Thompson is not the man to take odds of us on the side of sympathy. He would not thank us for our pity; he would take no subscription of us in grieving over his lamentable past; he would make no acknowledgment of the expense of our sensibilities in welcoming, with more or less depth of good nature, the return of such a wilful and mischievous prodigal of other people's property as himself. Still, we pity Jacob Thompson. We cannot help remembering that, in trying to steal a great many States out of the Union, he got hold of the rabidest kind of elephant, and that he has suffered as well as the rest of us. We cannot forbear reflecting that shrewd, worldly-wise men like Jacob Thompson might have done better than employed slavery as a battering-ram against the pillars of the Union, at the cost of hundreds of thousands of lives, worth more than that deadly institution which men of his kind insisted upon upholding or themselves perishing. Mr. Thompson has even been suspected in the matter of burning steamboats and in the dubious scandal of promoting the smallpox as an element in the purification and salvation of peoples. But we hide these and other shades of his reputation in our general commiseration of the fact that he has suffered much, and our melancholy pleasure that he—an old man, a little more serious than wont, more humbled before the general Providence which disposes of men and nations—more kindly in spirit as to the patriotic problem which he once contemplated only in bitterness of soul—has come among us once more.

We take it to be no unmeaning sentiment when a man of Jacob Thompson's vicissitudes confesses to his ultimate and imperishable love of country. We would rather not entertain such a thought as that any possible opportunity would start the old agent of the Rebellion up again into what Union people have been used to calling treason. He cheerfully avows that in the late war "the power of arms decided that we should remain one people now and forever," and that it was the common duty of his fellow-citizens to "meet the actualities of life with a brave, cheerful, and manly heart, submitting to the inevitable." He thinks that a great destiny awaits the people of America, "and we must contribute our part in working it out." Moreover, we feel obliged to Mr. Thompson for saying so well that, though he had gone to the tombs of the mightiest peoples, and though he learned many valuable lessons, still a deep melancholy followed him and weighed down his spirits. He could never forget that he was an American, could never help repeating the paraphrased expression of the poet—"America, with all thy faults, I love thee still." He was never tempted to change his nationality; for, whatever he had suffered in it, he thought his own country the best in the world. So has thought many a Briton after war, and many a Gaul in exile; but we especially thank such a man as Jacob Thompson for these concessions. Yes, Mr. Thompson, and so do we all think this country of ours the best on the planet—the best to earn in, to spend in, to work in, to scheme in, to live in, to die in—the best in the world for Southerners and Northerners, for Lee and for Grant, for Stephens and Sumner, for Jacob Thompson and Frederick Douglass. And with all you faults, Jacob Thompson, we shall do our best to love you and yours—to give you the heartiest hand we may if you care—to give you the greeting of plough and spade, of labor and liberty—trusting that in right time all things will be made quite whole again, if one and all of us shall have quite learned to accept the situation manfully, and go to work with a will.

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S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 23 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

STEAM PASTE MANUFACTORY, No. 10 FETTER LANE.—Paper-box Makers, Book-binders, Trunk-makers, Paper-hangers, and all who use PASTE, will find this made by Steam, without lumps, more adhesive and far better and cheaper than can be made in the ordinary way. 30 1m*

SEWING MACHINES.
THE PARHAM
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
DESIGNED FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF FAMILY SEWING,
AND FOR
LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES
Is adapted to a much greater RANGE OF WORK than any Machine EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
IT IS ELEGANT IN STYLE AND FINISH,
SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION,
NOISELESS IN OPERATION,
MAKES PERFECT WORK ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL,
IS PERFECTLY FREE IN ALL ITS MOVEMENTS,
VERY LIGHT RUNNING,
And a pleasure for the operator to use it. We claim for this
NEW MACHINE,
THE MOST PERFECT, SIMPLE, AND RELIABLE
Family Sewing Machine
EVER INVENTED,
And an examination will convince the most skeptical.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM,
No. 704 CHESNUT Street.
The Parham Sewing Machine Co.
6 1mrp

CHAMPION SAFES!

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.
LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.
NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway.
Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.
The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.
You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name.
DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

PATENTS.
OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,
And Marble Buildings,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 5 1 1m

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH Street).
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.
Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 2 6 smth§

PATENT OFFICE.
PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.
Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.
C. H. EVANS,
3 4thstu§ N. W. Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT.

PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.
EDWARD BROWN,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
3 18 stuth3m No. 311 WALNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.
$4,500,000
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
ISSUED BY THE
Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.
THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BOND, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, SECURED BY ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS,
And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.
A DOUBLE SECURITY AND FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT IN EVERY RESPECT,
Yielding in Currency nearly
Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.
Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.
Pamphlets and full information given on application to
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
NO. 35 S. THIRD STREET,
Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 6034p

THE
GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD
IS FINISHED.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC
AND
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROADS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
5 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 19 2§

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia and New York.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.
STERLING & WILDMAN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 110 S. THIRD St., Phila.,
Special Agents for the Sale of
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 90 and accrued interest, in currency.
Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.
Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.
Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 5 7 1m

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC
RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
5 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 39 South THIRD Street,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26§
SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.

WORK & MILNE,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
5 6 No. 121 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.
ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING
No. 109 S. THIRD Street,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
REMOVAL
OF
THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
TO
Their New Fire and Burglar-proof Building,
Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street,
Which will be open for the transaction of business
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1869
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company.
CAPITAL, $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
CHAS. MACALESTER, GEORGE F. TYLER,
HENRY C. GIBSON.
President—N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President—CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer—ROBERT PATTERSON.
The Company have provided in their new Building and Vaults absolute security against loss by FIRE, BURGLARY, or ACCIDENT, and
RECEIVE SECURITIES AND VALUABLES ON DEPOSIT UNDER GUARANTEE,
Upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferrable by delivery	$1 00 per	$1000
Government and all other Securities registered and negotiable only by endorsement	50 "	1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	1 25 "	1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	2 00 "	1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, owner's estimate of value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk	1 00 "	100
Jewelry, Diamonds, etc.	2 50 "	1000

Deeds, Mortgages, and Valuable Papers generally, wh of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.
These latter, when deposited in Tin Boxes, are charged according to bulk, upon a basis of 1½ feet cubic capacity, $10 a year.
Coupons and Interest will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owners, for one per cent.
The Company offer for RENT, the lessee exclusively holding the key, Safes inside its Burglar-proof Vaults, at rates varying from $20 to $75 each per annum, according to size.
Deposits of Money received, on which interest will be allowed; 3 per cent. on Call Deposits, payable by Check at sight, and 4 per cent. on Time Deposits, payable on ten days' notice.
Letters of credit furnished, available for travelling purposes in all parts of Europe.
This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, corporations or individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON,
Secretary and Treasurer. 4 6 tuths4p2m

WINES.
HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT ST.
THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Chas. Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial. M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallotte and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Ote., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5
LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.
ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—In consequence of the want of proper accommodations in many of the halls now used for the meeting of lodges, the movement to erect a more commodious building for the purpose of meetings of members of the Order of Odd Fellows in this city has been revived. A call for a committee of delegates from lodges and encampments, to meet on Saturday evening, 22d inst., at the hall, North Sixth street, has been issued. The I. O. O. F. have ample means at their command to erect a first-class hall.

—The will of Margaret Christie, admitted to probate Thursday, contains the following bequests: $200 to the Central Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, for the poor of said church; $200 to the Orphans' Society, and $200 to the Indigent Widows and Single Women's Society of Philadelphia.

—Andrew Noble and Robert A. P. Moore, policemen, have been detailed by the Mayor to see that the street contractors fulfil their contracts, and that the ashes is taken up on the days specified in the contracts, and in covered carts.

—The contested election case was resumed yesterday afternoon, before Examiners Batturs and Messick, the testimony being directed to the Seventh division of the Seventeenth ward.

—Revenue Officer Heilman, accompanied by Assistant Assessor John Hause, paid a visit to the old Richmond district yesterday, and found back of No. 1143 Monmouth street a large tin still, with mash set, and everything in readiness for distillation. The still was destroyed, but the officers carried off the copper worm. The mash was destroyed. A thorough search of the district was made, and evidences discovered at several places of the hasty removal of stills, showing that the visit of the revenue officers had become known to those engaged in illicit distillation.

—The Republican members of Councils met in caucus yesterday and made the following nominations:—

For Board of Health, Samuel T. Canby; for Guardian of the Poor, Jacob Naylor; Trustees of City Ice Boat, John Devereux and Ludlam Matthews; Trustees Northern Liberties Gas Works, Townsend Yearsley, E. H. Fitler, and Joseph B. Hancock; for Port Wardens, John W. Everman, George Stockham, John R. Penrose, James Barrett, Jr., Jacob Walker, E. J. Spangler, Preston Brearly, and Henry Workman.

For Police Magistrates—First district, Thomas Dallas; Second, Samuel Lutz; Third, Charles M. Carpenter; Fourth, Lewis Godbou; Fifth, Andrew Morrow; Sixth, Samuel P. Jones; Seventh, William S. Toland; Eighth, J. R. Massey; Ninth, Charles E. Pancoast; Tenth, Alderman Eggleton; Eleventh, William R. Heins; Twelfth, Francis Hood; Thirteenth, John B. Thomas; Fourteenth, Jacob Good; Fifteenth, T. Stern; Sixteenth, Thomas Bardell; Seventeenth, Jesse Bonsall; Eighteenth, William Neill.

A caucus of Select Council was also held, and the following Directors of Girard College nominated—R. P. Gillingham, Cyrus Horn, and J. R. Rhoads.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 144.

—Chicago had a $150,000 fire yesterday.

—Look out for unmuzzled dogs to-day.

—A. T. Stewart's income is $8500 per diem.

—Minister Blow will leave for Brazil in July.

—Letters carried by the mails last year, five hundred millions.

—Charles Clinton has been appointed Assistant United States Treasurer at New Orleans.

—A New York bank messenger and $27,000 disappeared mysteriously yesterday morning.

—Yesterday the Society of the Cincinnati observed its eighty-sixth anniversary in Baltimore.

—Ex-Secretary Seward has written a letter, stating that he is at home after a twenty years' absence.

—Two men were run over and killed this week, in Massachusetts, while walking on railroad tracks.

—The British ship Caledonia, from Pensacola for Liverpool, with lumber, is ashore thirty miles from Key West.

—Thirty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty vessels, coastwise and foreign, arrived at this port during 1868.

—Deputy Sheriff John Hart, of New York, missing for a month past, was found dead yesterday in the East river.

—One of the ten negroes charged with murder has been found guilty, at Savannah; the others will be tried in succession.

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, May 19.—Mr. Burlingame has laid before the French Minister of Foreign Affairs the preliminaries of a treaty between China and France, similar to that negotiated with Great Britain. The Chinese Legation expect to conclude the negotiations with the French Government before the end of next month, and will probably leave Paris about the 21st prox.

LONDON, May 19.—The anniversary of the Peace Society was held to-day. Resolves were adopted regretting the rejection of the Alabama claims treaty; hoping, if the statesmen of the two countries are unable to grapple with the emergency, that the reason and Christianity of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations may interpose to prevent war, and rejoicing in the activity and earnestness of peace societies in America.

The ship Margaret, from Briton Ferry, for New York, put into Falmouth leaky, and will discharge her cargo.

The barque Sagadahoc, Captain Carleton, from New York April 8, for San Lucas, arrived at Cadiz. She experienced a heavy gale, sprung aleak and lost a mast, and suffered other damage.

John Jay, American Minister to Austria, went to Paris yesterday.

Advices from Hong Kong to April 28 have been received. A placard had been extensively posted throughout the Empire, denouncing the Christian missionaries in violent terms.

It was rumored that a Chinese official of high rank, in Pekin, in a fit of anger, slapped the French Ambassador in the face, and that the flag over the French Legation had been hauled down. The Chinese Government was very uneasy in consequence. There are fears of further encroachments on Chinese territory by the Russians.

DUBLIN, May 19.—A riot has taken place in Tralee. It commenced in a fight between two mobs. The police interfered, when the opposing crowds joined against the police and threatened to overpower them. The latter were compelled to use their fire-arms, and discharged several rounds from revolvers and muskets into the crowd with fatal effect. One rioter was instantly killed and several wounded. Of the police three were wounded, one of whom is not expected to recover. The mob dispersed soon after the firing commenced, but not before several rioters had been secured and taken to the station. The town is now quiet. A number of arrests have been made of men prominent in the disturbance.

HAVANA, May 19.—Captain General Dulce leaves Havana to-morrow, on a visit to Cinco Villas.

Intelligence has been received here of the loss of the British barque William Wheatley, on the 7th instant, on the coast of Cuba, near the entrance to the port of Guantanimo.

The proposed trip of Dulce to Cinco Villas is postponed for the present.

Sugar is inactive but unchanged. Exchange on the United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 31@30 discount; short sight, 27@26 discount, banking.

LONDON, May 19.—The *Times*, to-day, continues to discuss the relations of Great Britain and the United States. After tracing the feeling of the Americans towards England in past times, and the conduct of England during the late Rebellion, it says:—Americans know that the conduct was intended to be void of offense. If private opinions or sympathies are to be made the subject of international litigation, the Americans must consider what counter charges they are liable to. In a cause so founded, the wiser course would be to put aside such matters, and confine the negotiations to affairs within cognizance of public law.

The *Telegraph* also pursues the same theme. It says:—

Having made our protest, we may be well content to wait. It is undesirable to leave the question open, but in the present condition of American feeling, no possibility of a speedy and satisfactory settlement is apparent. Beyond the desire to act justly, this country has no interest in concluding a convention, save that such an agreement might protect our commerce hereafter from such depredations as those committed by the Alabama. A convention, not cordially accepted by the Americans as a full discharge of their supposed grievances, would be valueless, and the execution of such a compact, if made at the present time, would be exceedingly doubtful. An honest and faithful exposition of the views of each nation will pave the way to conciliation and settlement.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4'3 | MOON SETS....1'54
SUN SETS....7'15 | HIGH WATER....9'12

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSON, GEORGE N. ALLEN, GEO. MORRISON COATES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Kedar	Liverpool	New York	May 4
European	Liverpool	Quebec	May 4
Dacien	Glasgow	New York	May 5
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	May 7
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal	May 8
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	May 8
Leipzig	Southampton	Baltimore	May 8
Atalanta	London	New York	May 8

FOR EUROPE.

Union	New York	Bremen	May 20
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	May 21
Paraguay	New York	London	May 22
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	May 22
England	New York	Liverpool	May 22
India	New York	Glasgow	May 22
Austrian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 21
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	May 27
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	May 29

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	May 20
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	May 21
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	May 21
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	May 22
Geo. Washington	New York	New Orleans	May 22
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	May 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, Malden, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, New Bedford, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr H. Pressgott, Freeman, Annisquan, Knight & Sons.
Schr War Eagle, Crowell, Bath, do.
Tugs Hudson, Nicholson, and Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. brig Scotscraig, Simpson, from Palermo Feb. 25, via Gibraltar March 29, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co.
Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, 18 days from Ponce, P. R., with sugar to John Mason & Co.
Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, from Pensacola, with lumber to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr M. R. Somers, Young, from Pensacola, with lumber to order.
Schr Josephus and Edwin, Gravner, 6 days from Riverton, Md., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Potosi, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Richard M. Lea & Co.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 2 days from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Alaska, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, Del., with corn meal to Richard M. Lea & Co.
Schr F. R. Graham, Smith, from Salem.
Tugs Thos. Jefferson, Allen, and Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 20.—Tug Ella left at daylight with the following boats for Philadelphia:—Harry Craig, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard, Philada.; Ododfendron, do. to Taylor & Betts, Philada.; B. A. Knight, with pig iron to Cabeen & Co.; J. B. Hall, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard. Burlington, N. J.; Mountain Boy, do. to Patterson & Lippincott; Homeward, do. to Craig & Blanchard; Royal Arch, with hay, corn, and oats to J. L. Smith, Philada.; U. S. Grant, with staves, spokes, and wood to McDowell, Wilmington; W. M. Lloyd, with lumber to Wheling & Son, Pennsylvania, N. J.; Young Irwin, do. to Craig & Blanchard, Philada.; Iris, with lime, Wilmington; Cora May, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co., Philada.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 18th inst.
Steamship Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 18th inst.
Barque E. A. Kennedy, Hoffses, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 5th inst.
Barque Lorena, Richborn, sailed from Cardenas 8th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Long Beach, Hutchins, for Philadelphia, cleared at Pensacola 11th inst.
Brig James Crosby, Baldwin, hence for Portsmouth, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst.
Brig Harry Stewart, Weeks, sailed from Matanzas 9th inst., for Cardenas.
Brig L. Bickmore, Henley, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig Caroline E. Kelley, Robinson, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Schr John Walker, Davis, hence, at Apponang 17th inst.
Schrs E. Haight, Avery, and L. C. Hall, Hall, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 16th inst.
Schr Emily Hilliard, Tribble, from Lanesville for Philadelphia, at Newport 16th inst.
Schr Brandywine, Adams, hence, at Newport 16th inst.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, cleared at Boston 18th inst., for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr A. P. Emlen, Harris, hence, at Norfolk 17th inst.
Schr Hiawatha, Lee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 17th inst.
Schr A. F. Kendberg, Allen, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 18th inst.
Schr Lamartine, Bolton, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 18th inst.
Schr Richard Vaux, Whittaker, cleared at Boston 18th inst., for Wilmington, N. C.
Schr Ida L., Bearse, hence, at Portland 17th inst.
Schr Polly Price, Yates, from Boston for Philadelphia, was at anchor in Vineyard Sound 17th inst.
Schr George A. Tremain, hence, at Norwich 17th inst.
Schr Jane C. Patterson, Corson, hence, at Providence 18th inst.
Schrs J. Paine, Rich; Plandome, Smith; and Rebecca Florence, Rich, hence, at Bath 17th inst.
Schr Martha Nichols, Small, hence, at Portsmouth 14th instant.
Schrs Samuel L. Crocker, Thrasher, and S. Washburn Cook, for Philadelphia, sailed from Taunton 17th inst.
Schr John Compton, Crowell, hence, at Somerset 17th instant.
Schr M. A. Tyler, Tyler, cleared at Boston 18th inst. for Richmond, Me., to load for Philadelphia.
Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 18th instant.
Schrs M. H. Reed, Benson, and Sarah, Cobb, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 18th inst.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,

IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,

Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to

No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu§

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

4 29 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

HOT OR COLD!

WARM WEATHER! GOOD ICE!!

SUPPLIED BY THE

CARPENTER ICE COMPANY,

No. 717 WILLOW St., Philada.

EASTERN ICE exclusively at market rates.

Large trade supplied on fair terms.

CHAS. L. CARPENTER, JOHN GLENDENING, JOS. M. TRUMAN, JR., JOHN R. CARPENTER, } Proprietors.

5 15 1m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

3 5§ No. 434 RACE Street.

DRY GOODS.

GEO. D. WISHAM,

No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of

DRESS GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.

FOR BARGAINS CALL AT

GEO. D. WISHAM'S

ONE PRICE STORE,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH and ARCH,

Keep the Heaviest Mesh BLACK IRON BAREGE there is Imported.

8-4 DIAMOND MESH BERNANI.
3-4 and 4-4 FINE MESH DO.
REAL SILK GRENADINE.
RICH FIGURED GRENADINES.
MAGNIFICENT STRIPES DO.
STRIPE POPLINS FOR JUPES.
SILK CHAIN POPLINS FOR DO.
TINTED MOHAIR FOR SUITS.
JAPANESE MIXTURES FOR DO.
GRANITE MIXTURES FOR SUITS.
GREEN, BLUE, AND MODE POPLINS.

SPRING SHAWLS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 4 3 stuth3m

310. D. S. DORMON, 310.

NO. 310 N. EIGHTH STREET, ABOVE VINE

(Successor to Morriss & Hoffman).

Spring opening of Black Silks, Dress Goods, Cassimeres, White Goods, Kid Gloves, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Notions, Corsets and Hoop Skirts, etc.

Blk. Silks, $2, 2·25, 2·40.
Blk. Silks, $2·50, 2·75, 3.
Blk. Alpacas, 31, 35, 40c.
Lustre Alpacas, 50, 55, 60c.
Mohair Lustres, 65, 75, 81.
White Goods in great variety.
Plaid Muslins, 20, 25c.
Stripe Nainsook, 22, 25c.
White and Buff Pique, 25c.
Yard-wide Chintzes, 28c.

Spring Dress Goods, 23, 25, 28, 31, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 60c.
Wool Cassimeres, 45, 55, 60, 75, 87½, 90, 81, $1·25.
Remember the number, 310, above Vine (large double-front store). 4 22 tut hs 6m

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUNDAY TRAIN FOR THE SEASHORE

On and after Sunday next, May 23, the Mail train for Atlantic City will

Leave Vine Street Ferry at.....8 A. M.
Leave Atlantic City at.....4 P. M.

Stopping at all Stations.

D. H. MUNDY,

5 17 AGENT.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON THE LINE OF

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON.
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
SANGON HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 2mrp

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,

LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.

The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

COUNTRY BOARDING.—CHESNUT Springs, near Willow Grove Station (on Chesnut Hill Railway), will open in June. For terms inquire of Mrs. BROOKE, No. 1402 WALNUT Street. 5 18 3t*

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!

OFFICE OF THE

KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,

No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

Established 1832. Incorporated 1864.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Shippers of

EASTERN ICE.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
E. P. KERSHOW, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.

ICE delivered daily in all parts of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, Bridesburg, Tioga and Germantown. Prices for families, offices, etc., for 1869:

8 lbs. daily.....50 cents per week.
12 " " .....75 " "
16 " " .....90 " "
20 " " .....$1·05 " "

Large consumers at wholesale prices. Orders sent to the Office, or any of the following Depots, will receive prompt attention:—

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET,
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue,
RIDGE ROAD AND WILLOW STREET,
TWENTY-SECOND AND HAMILTON STREET,
NINTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE, and
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill. [5 3 1mrp

Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USE

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3§

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS, PAINTINGS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

3 1§ Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

JOHN SMITH,

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,

BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,

And Wholesale Dealer in AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

4 15 2m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115

LADIES' EMPORIUM.

NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

Coteil, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·60 to $5.

33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.

Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM *SHIRT MANUFACTORY,*

AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

FERTILIZERS.

FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, GREENHOUSES AND FARMS,

BAUGH'S

RAW-BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME will be found a powerful MANURE.

It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf or the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Send your address and procure free "Journal of the Farm."

BAUGH & SONS,

No. 20 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.

This Fertilizer can be had of all Agricultural Dealers in city or country. 3 2 tuths3m

DYEING AND PRINTING.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,

STATEN ISLAND,

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street, and 752 BROADWAY, New York.

This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.

GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [3 11 thstu]

NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

REFRIGERATORS.

SAVERY'S PATENT *COMBINED DINING-ROOM*

Water-Cooler and Refrigerator.

This article has a tank for ice and water, of iron, enameled, arranged in such a manner as to cool an enameled iron chamber, both being covered with an ornamental walnut case; in the chamber, butter, milk, and other provisions can be kept cool and sweet; the ice in the water-tank is not wasted, but supplies at all times cool water for drinking purposes, all being perfectly free from the taste of zinc, or any other substance that can in any way be detrimental to health; and as this article is intended for the dining-room, its superintendence is easy and convenient, and it cannot fail to recommend itself to all housekeepers as a useful as well as an ornamental piece of furniture. Nos. 3 and 4 are set on legs and answer the purposes of side tables in dining-rooms.

We manufacture four sizes:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4—holding respectively 2, 4, 6, and 8 gallons. No. 1 is small, and is suitable only for very small families, or for milk and butter. No. 4 for large families, boarding-houses, etc. Nos. 2 and 3 are intermediate sizes.

They can be had of any responsible furnishing store, or of the manufacturers, SAVERY & CO., Nos. 614 and 616 MARKET Street, AND Corner South FRONT and REED Streets, Philadelphia. 5 10 1m

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you could candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.

Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 13 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FOR SALE—VERY VALUABLE Country Seat and Mansion, on account of the owner's removal to another city.

The property consists of 8 acres of land at the corner of Oak lane and Jenkintown road, 7¼ miles from the city of Philadelphia; 1¾ miles from Oak Lane station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad (in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, just beyond the city line). Splendid modern pointed-stone Mansion, stone stable, carriage-house, etc. Will be sold at Merchants' Exchange, May 25, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

Photograph may be seen at Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street, and all particulars learned from their advertisements. 5 13 ths 4t

OURTAINS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Venetian Blinds & Window Shades.

Large and fine assortment at low prices.

STORE SHADES made and lettered. [5 11 1m
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS, REPAIRING, ETC

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 22§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

PAPER HANGINGS.

DEPOT

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

PAPER HANGINGS,

Nos. 11 and 13 N. NINTH Street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

French and American Wall Papers,

Original in Design, Elaborate in Finish, Unsurpassed in Quality, and Incomparable in Price.

A force of workmen who combine taste with skill, execution with promptness.

In store, and arriving monthly per Paris steamer, the richest and most complete assortment of DECORATIONS and EMBLEMATICAL DESIGNS, suitable for Hall, Mansion, or Cottage.

The above now ready for inspection, and a visit is most earnestly requested by

3 27 stuth3m HENRY S. MATLACK.

PAPER HANGINGS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,

LATE WITH

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

No. 1338 CHESNUT Street,

5 6thstu2m PHILADELPHIA.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25 6§

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPERS and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN St. 2 23 3m

SOFA BED.

HOVER'S PATENT

COMBINATION SOFA BED

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,

OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,

1 26 tuths6m No 0 South SECOND Street.

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

GLOUCESTER TERRA COTTA WORKS

DIXEY & CO.

STORE AND OFFICE

NO. 122 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

ABOVE ARCH,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOUBLE GLAZED VITRIFIED DRAIN PIPES,

With Branches, Bends, Sleeves, Traps, etc.

DRAINING TILE, PAVEMENT TILE, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY TOPS, HOT-AIR FLUES, HOPPERS, GARDEN VASES, STATUARY, ETC.

OWNERS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS Will consult their interests by giving us a call.

Having a large supply of all kinds constantly on hand, and delivered at the shortest notice.

Respectfully soliciting your orders, we are, yours,

5 3tf DIXEY & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1869.

This is to give notice, That on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD J. ETTING, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at 530 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, before WILLIAM McMICHAE, LEsq., Register, on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

F. M. GREGORY, 5 13 th3t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. MARY E. FOX, by her next friend, vs. ADAM FOX, December Term, 1868, No. 8. In Divorce.

To ADAM FOX, respondent:—The depositions of witnesses in the above case on the part of the libellant will be taken before ISAAC S. ATKINSON, Esq., Examiner, at the office, No. 128 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, June 4, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., when and where you may be present if you think proper. Personal service having failed on account of your absence. JOHN ROBERTS, 5 18 14§ Attorney pro Libellant.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Application has been made, this 17th May, 1869, for the incorporation of the "Real Estate Exchange Company." 5 17

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 1 tf

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at

ERNEST SOPP'S Large Establishment, 4 2 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

MEDICAL.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS

All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.

Reference given at our office. 3 26 2m

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street. 5 6

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 2 2§

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA.

MRS. C. RICHINGS BERNARD.....DIRECTRESS
A. S. PENNOYER.....BUSINESS MANAGER

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 20, last time in Philadelphia, the Grand Opera, MASANIELLO.

Friday Evening—Farewell Benefit and positively last appearance of Mrs. C. RICHINGS BERNARD, when will be presented, by general request, Verdi's LA TRAVIATA.

Saturday Afternoon—GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, when will be presented Wallace's Grand Opera, MARITANA.

Positively last performance of the present combination.

MATINEE PRICES.

Admission.....75 cents
Reserved Seats.....One Dollar
Family Circle.....50 cents

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 20, the Charming Actress and Vocalist, ROSE WATKINS (formerly ROSINA SHAW), and the Eminent Comedian, Mr. HARRY WATKIN

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1869.

MUST WE TAKE ST. THOMAS?

DENMARK is in the dumps. The snug sum of seven and a half millions of dollars, in gold, which she expected to receive from the United States for her little West India islands is not forthcoming. The treaty providing for this purchase is not even considered, and the prospect of its ratification grows small by degrees and beautifully less with the lapse of time. The Danish Ambassador has been to Washington, but he found even Seward, the originator of this famous negotiation, nominally indifferent to its fate; Sumner, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was neglectful; and Grant was too busy with other pursuits to enter zealously into the retail real estate business. In this dilemma, Denmark appeals, through one of her leading journals, the Copenhagen *Dagbladet*, to the potent American power of public opinion, and the article has been obligingly done into English and forwarded to American editors, with a request that they will spread its contents before the sovereign people of this country. Denmark wishes to create the belief that we owe her a debt of honor, and that we have gone too far in the matter of this purchase, or rather permitted her authorities to go too far, to recede without disgrace. Her plea is substantially this, that the Johnson administration bought the islands, and that although it was well understood on both sides that the ratification of the treaty was essential to its validity, and that Denmark would have had no just cause of complaint if the Senate had promptly rejected it, and thus ended the whole matter, yet the American people are "held and firmly bound" to consummate the purchase, because Denmark has submitted the question to a vote of the islanders, and inasmuch as they have expressed a willingness to resign the tender care of their sovereign king, and to join their destinies with the United States, the proceeding is irrevocable. This theory would be much more tenable if the treaty had been confirmed by a popular vote in the United States. The bridegroom, as well as the bride, must say "yes" before the marriage is binding. The delay of the Senate was at least pardonable if not absolutely necessary. As the treaty was contingent, on the Danish side, upon a double ratification by the Danish Congress and the people of the islands, we should have cut a sorry figure before the world if, after we had formally agreed to take our little bride, despite her tornadoes, her tidal waves, her earthquakes, and her diminutiveness, she should have saucily turned up her little nose and refused, point blank, an alliance with big Brother Jonathan! Let the world imagine our feelings in such a woful contingency if it can, and decide whether it was not prudent to guard against the possibility of the mortifying rebuff that might have been in store for us. We see no good reason why the King cannot make his peace with St. Thomas. His daughter has only done what other king's daughters have done before, declared her willingness to obey a new lord and master, in response to his command; and as the amorous ardor of the proposed suitor has abated, there is no good reason why the usual resource should not be adopted in this instance, and the would-be bride left to grace her native household.

The area of St. Thomas is variously estimated at from twenty-four to forty-five square miles. It is not half as large as the city of Philadelphia. A tidal wave which slightly exceeded the usual dimensions would submerge it; it could be swallowed up bodily by a respectable earthquake, or blown to atoms by a first-class volcanic explosion. Its population numbers but a few thousands—not half as large as that of most of the wards of Philadelphia. No matter what may be its commercial advantages, it is manifestly absurd to give the large sum of seven and a half millions of dollars for the privilege of ruling this infinitesimal scrap of territory and this handful of people. Mr. Seward made a bad bargain, which we hope nobody will be disposed to ratify. The Danish journal has failed to make it appear that our honor is at all concerned in the matter, but the interests of American tax-payers are deeply involved in their relief from the proposed unnecessary burden.

WESTWARD HO!

THE ordinance that passed Common Council at its last meeting, to sell a piece of ground to the University, will soon come up for final action in Select Council. In the meantime it is for the public to learn the facts of the case, and follow the action of the authorities. The city owns two hundred acres, the Blockley farm, in the best part of West Philadelphia. The University, grown far beyond its narrow limits in Ninth street, offers to buy about a tenth part. The only question is as to the price. Some of the best authorities on this subject have given their opinion that the sale is a good one for the city. Of course, in this view enters, as an important element, the good done in securing to the city, as a neighbor to its other property the University, with its new buildings, and the general benefit in helping to enlarge the opportunities of the University for greater activity. Now, there are always men in opposition, and there are some who say this property can be sold at a higher price. No doubt there is some truth in this: if the property were cut up in building lots, and sold in fronts on streets and alleys, it would no doubt fetch more. But would not a fine open place, improved by a noble pile of collegiate buildings, be the most lasting improvement, and the greatest inducement to other corporations seeking a permanent lodgment, and a home safe from the intrusion of trade and manufactures?

It is hard, perhaps, in the consideration of such a question as this, to lay aside the dreams of a possible future academical grove in the Almshouse fields; but is there no immediate, practical good also to be gained? The ground on Ninth street now occupied by the University, once set free, would soon be improved and lay taxes to the city on at least one or two millions. The University itself is already a source of income to the city in the large number of students attending its Medical School. Extend the same privileges to the college, the Law School, the Scientific Department, and multiply by three the dollars and cents brought into the pockets of our citizens—what is to prevent a continual increase? But, after all, the real matter to impress on Councilmen and on citizens is the necessity of doing something for higher education here. For a hundred years the University has gone on, bringing money, honor, and credit for the city, and doing its work quietly and unobtrusively.

Now the city is asked to deal with it on fair terms, giving it the benefit of a reputation that ought to be as dear to the local authorities as it is to the graduates, and doing itself honor and credit, not by a lavish gift, but by generous treatment, just such as a great municipal corporation can and ought always to give to the lesser bodies within its limits. The passage of the ordinance now before Select Council will be the beginning of a new tie between the city and the University, likely to grow with their growth; and anything that will make mutual interests support one another will be good for both. The University can do the city honor and credit, while the city may well be proud of fostering and forwarding the interests of an institution which has for a century done its share in making and perpetuating the fame of Philadelphia for literary and scientific attainments.

THE PUBLIC FOUNTAINS.

THE Fountain Society have commenced their good work by erecting several plain but substantial structures in the heart of the city, and if any person wishes to obtain some idea of the benefits to be conferred, he has only to station himself for half an hour some warm day at Fifth and Chesnut or Seventh and Walnut, and note how many persons stop and drink. The fountains already erected have been subjected to much adverse criticism, some of which is undoubtedly deserved; but the work which the society has undertaken to perform is so important, that the largest charity should be extended to its æsthetic sins of omission and commission.

We want, first of all, plenty of fountains in all parts of the city, and if the means in hand for providing them are limited, it is decidedly preferable that the ornamental should give way to useful, for a time at least, although we hope that the day is not far distant when we will have fountains of really artistic design, that will be grateful to the eye as well as substantially beneficial to thirsty travellers, biped and quadruped, during the hot summer weather. The fountains already erected are plain, it is true, but there is nothing offensive to good taste in the structures themselves. They will answer our present purposes admirably, and until the rough work of the society is performed; they are entitled to respectful consideration from those who desire something more ornamental. The terra-cotta vase on the Chesnut street fountain, and, in a less degree, the gilt eagle on the one in Walnut street, are unnecessary and ugly additions, which may fairly be condemned. The vase, we are glad to see, has been removed, and we hope that the eagle will not be long in following it. These articles must have cost something, and the money could have been expended to much more advantage in erecting different fountains. The terra-cotta vase was not only out of keeping, but, with excessive bad taste, it was covered with a coat of paint, which made its last state worse than its first. May we see it no more. This eyesore, however, suggests the suitableness of terra-cotta for fountain purposes. Very elegant fountains might be made of this material for a much less price than granite or other stone, which would be equally substantial and serviceable, and it is worthy of the consideration of the society whether one or two fountains might not be made of it by way of experiment, at least. Terra-cotta is susceptible of any amount of elaboration, and if care is only taken to procure good designs, and to avoid paint as an abomination of the first order, our cold-water philanthropists can combine the *utile* with the *dulce* in the most effectual manner.

A CASE OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

YESTERDAY a rather remarkable case was tried in the Court of Quarter Sessions, in which the rights and responsibilities of women under the common law were illustrated in a particularly forcible manner, and the practical common sense of the average modern jury was very clearly demonstrated. A man and his wife were caught in the very act of shop-lifting, and when they were arrested a "lift" skirt, such as is usually worn by professional shop-lifters, was found upon the woman. The evidences of guilt were plain and unmistakable, and it would seem that there ought to have been no possible difficulty in procuring the prompt conviction of the guilty parties. The counsel for the defense, however, put in the extraordinary plea that, as the woman was married, she was supposed by the law to be acting under the coercion of her husband, and was consequently entitled to an acquittal. This plea was admitted by the Court, and the Judge charged the jury, stating that the wife was entitled to plead the presumption of the law, and that it was for the Commonwealth to show that she was acting independently of the husband's coercion.

The jury appears to have hovered some time between law and common sense, and, after an hour's consideration of the subject, they came into Court, stating that they stood eleven to one, and asking for further instructions. The result of a second consultation was a verdict of guilty for both parties. The jury are entitled to considerable credit in this matter, but neither the judge nor counsel can be blamed. The law is a relic of feudal barbarism, and when its absurdity is demonstrated as clearly as it was in this instance, the result ought to be a speedy reform.

This is decidedly a case for the attention of the women's rightists, as it is clearly opposed to all their most cherished principles that the law should permit a woman to commit crimes under the supposed coercion of her husband; and we commend the matter to the careful consideration of the editress of *The Revolution*. It is difficult, however, to tell what course Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, and their colaborers will adopt, as they at times appear to be working not only for the emancipation of the sex feminine, but for their total release from all responsibilities. In a somewhat notorious case Mrs. Stanton strenuously insisted on the entire innocence of a condemned woman, even after she had made a full confession of her crime; and there is no telling but that she might sustain the female criminal in this instance, and consider her a victim of masculine barbarity.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcomated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 4 5

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston. Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 5 12

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BEDBUGS. — DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, and by druggists everywhere. 5 18thstu1ot

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. 5 12 13t*

DR. R. F. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12]

DR. WYMAN, DENTIST, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square, extracts teeth absolutely without pain with pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, inserts the best teeth, and makes no charge for extracting, with or without gas, when artificial teeth are inserted at Dr. WYMAN'S, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square. 5 15 1m4p

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and No. 1036 MARKET Street. 1 30 stuth6m

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 130 S. THIRD Street, May 16, 1869. The stockholders of this Company are requested to present their certificates at this office at once, that the proper reduction of the par value, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature reducing the same, approved April 16, 1869, and accepted by the stockholders May 5, 1869, may be stamped thereon. Books of subscription to the capital stock at its reduced valuation are now open at this office. 5 15 12t CHARLES S. TEAL, Treasurer.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE WILL READ AS YOU LIKE IT," FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock. Admission, One Dollar. Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, Two Dollars. The sale of tickets and reserved seats will commence at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. 5 18 7t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, May, 15, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are no open for subscription and payment of the new stock of th Company. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer. 5 18 30t

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 5, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, Treasurer. 2 16

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." 12 4 tu th f s§ For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1869. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on account of the dividends due the Preferred Stockholders, payable on the 20th of May next, to those persons in whose name the stock stands at the close of the Transfer Books. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 10th and reopened on the 20th of May. W. L. GILROY, Treasurer. 5 1 stuth9t

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY EVENING, 25th instant, at 7:45 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. M. W. G. DANA, of Norwich, Conn., Rev. N. H. SCHENCK, D. D., of Brooklyn, and Rev. FRANK L. ROBBINS, of Philadelphia. A selected choir of 600 young ladies will sing, under the leadership of Colonel D. W. C. MOORE. Tickets may be had at the Society's Buildings, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street. Secured seats in Parquet and Parquet Circle 50 cents; Balcony 25 cents. Children not admitted unless accompanied by parents or guardians. 5 15 18 20 22 25 5t

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW JERSEY. 5 1 1m*

CLOTHING.

THE BUSINESS MAN

Wants a Business Coat, and he buys it at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

THE GOOD BOY Wants a complete "Boy's Suit." Bring him to ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

THE CLERGYMAN Wants a respectable suit of clerical black. It is ready for him at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

THE MAN OF LEISURE Wants a splendid Dress Coat. To get it, the best in town, come to ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

OLD CUSTOMERS And new customers, aged men, and juveniles whose cheeks are just ripening into the manly whiskers of maturer life, want ALL MANNER OF GOOD CLOTHING.

To buy cheaply, satisfactorily, promptly, and from an immense variety of every description of fine fabrics, come to

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S. WHOSE Great Brown Stone Hall,

Overflowing with every description of Gentlemen's apparel for the present season of Spring time, is at NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION, SO CELEBRATED FOR FINE FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, No. 902 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA. ESTABLISHED AUGUST 1, 1840. 5 1 stuth1m4p

WESTON & BROTHER, MERCHANT TAILORS, S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts. PHILADELPHIA. DAILY RECEIVING SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. A Superior Garment at a reasonable price. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GALAXY FOR JUNE, NOW READY.

In this number is continued Charles Reade's Great Story, PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE.

THE GALAXY IS THE MOST ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED, BRILLIANT, ENTERTAINING, AND ATTRACTIVE MAGAZINE PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY.

CONTENTS OF THE JUNE NUMBER:
I. PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE. By Charles Reade. (With an illustration.)
II. "GEORGE ELIOT" AND GEORGE LEWES. By Justin McCarthy.
III. THE THRONE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE. ITS ERECTION AND ITS OVERTHROW. No. 1. ITS ERECTION. By John S. C. Abbott.
IV. THE DUCHESNE ESTATE. By J. W. De Forest. (With an illustration by Winslow Homer.)
V. TO J. R. I. ON HIS FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY. By C. P. Cranch.
VI. ANIMAL FOOD. ITS PREPARATION FOR THE TABLE. By John C. Draper, M. D.
VII. SUSAN FIELDING. By Mrs. Edwards.
VIII. NEW YORK JOURNALISTS—E. L. GODKIN OF THE "NATION." By Eugene Benson.
IX. GENERAL JOMINI. By G. B. M.
X. TO BE BEING, OR NOT TO BE BEING; *THAT* IS THE QUESTION. By Richard Grant White.
XI. THE GALAXY MISCELLANY.
XII. DRIFT-WOOD. By Philip Quilibet.
XIII. LITERATURE AND ART.
XIV. NEBULÆ. By the Editor.

Price, 35 cents per number; $4 per year. Now is the time to subscribe. SHELDON & COMPANY, 1t Nos. 498 and 500 BROADWAY, New York.

P. P. KEARNS, REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURER, No. 39 N. NINTH St., Philadelphia, An elegant assortment of my own make of Chest and Upright Refrigerators, Finished in the best manner and LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE. OLD REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED and made as good as new, at a small cost, at the factory, NO. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET, 5 18 5t rp BELOW ARCH STREET.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

REMOVAL. CLARK & BIDDLE, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, HAVING REMOVED FROM NO. 712 CHESNUT STREET, TO THEIR NEW BUILDING, No. 1124 Chesnut Street, Are now opening a large and new assortment of DIAMOND and OTHER FINE JEWELRY, AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES, ENGLISH STERLING SILVER-WARE, GORHAM ELECTRO-PLANED WARE, MANTEL CLOCKS, Etc. [3 11thm§

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND ELEgant Residence, No. 2330 Green street. The house is 20 feet front, with side yard of 20 feet. The lot 147 feet deep to Pennsylvania avenue. It is in close vicinity to the Park, and the neighborhood is pleasant and good. Will be sold upon accommodating terms. COLLADAY & SHEPHERD, 5 1 30t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 5336 MAIN Street, above Washington lane, Germantown. Twelve rooms and conservatory. Lot—say 40 by 450. All in perfect order. Will sell low. Inquire of JOHN H. LOVE, No. 18 S. FRONT Street, or on the premises. 4 22 thf t

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY Residence, with 13 acres of land, situated in Montgomery county, near Hatboro. For further information, apply to J. L. PITTON, N. E. corner TWENTIETH and PINE Streets, Philadelphia. 5 15 5t

GERMANTOWN—FOR SALE, A NEW Stone Cottage on Fisher's lane, three minutes' walk from station; well built, with water, gas, bath, etc. Immediate possession. WILLIAM H. BACON, 5 18 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—NEAT THREE-STORY House, No. 314 S. SIXTEENTH Street. Desirable neighborhood. In complete repair. Immediate possession. Inquire No. 16 N. SIXTH street. 5 18 5t

TO RENT.

TO RENT AT GERMANTOWN—A desirable summer residence, with about two acres of land, stabling, etc., situate on Bristol Township road, above Gorgas lane, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad station. Rent $400. Apply to W. C. HENSZEY, No. 737 MARKET Street, or to W. H. ROOP, MAIN Street, opposite Sharpnack street, Germantown. 5 20thstu4t

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 5 11 12t*

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TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 1§

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CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR, For the Trade or at Retail. EVERY BARREL WARRANTED. Keystone Flour Mills, Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue, 5 19 1mrp East of Front street.

WINES.

CHAMPAGNE. JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF 200 Cases Giesler & Co.'s Champagne, "Verzenay" and "Gold Label," quarts and pints, For sale by JOS. F. TOBIAS & CO., 5 13 12trp Nos. 206 and 208 S. FRONT Street.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE. WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other. W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent, 4 23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, WILL OPEN for visitors on JUNE 1. For Rooms, etc., address J. F. CAKE, 20 thstu5t* Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA, AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Having been appointed the Sole Agents For the sale of the balance ($750,000) of the above bonds, we offer them as in our judgment,

A Most Reliable and Satisfactory Investment.

The St. Louis, Vandalia, and Terre Haute Railroad is building to connect the cities of St. Louis and Terre Haute, forming part of the

Great Through Line from St. Louis to Philadelphia and New York,

Controlled and Operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

The whole amount of the mortgage is $1,900,000, about two-fifths of the cost of the road, and the bonds have in addition the guarantee of payment of principal and interest of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company (a corporation having no debt, and with a large surplus fund), the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, the last two endorsements being assumed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by contracts which are matters of record. There is also a Sinking Fund created by the mortgage of $20,000 per annum, to pay the principal of the bonds at maturity.

These bonds bear interest at Seven Per Cent. per annum, payable January 1 and July 1, in New York, and are offered for the present at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest.

DREXEL & CO., NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN, S. E. CORNER DOCK AND WALNUT, 5 14 rp PHILADELPHIA.

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THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000, FULL PAID. Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office. Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantage offered by the Company, may be had. E. W. CLARK & CO., 8 8 tu§ No. 35 South THIRD Street.

DREXEL & CO., NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign BANKERS, ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO., New York. Paris. [8 10 4p

PIANOS, ETC.

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BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 15 2m

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STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS. PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND MISTROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA. Every inducement offered to purchasers. J. E. GOULD, 4 3 stuth 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

HEATERS.

REMOVAL. D. MERSHON'S SONS' RUSSIAN HEATER TO N. W. Cor. TWELFTH and FILBERT. Ranges, Grates, Slate Mantels, etc. Orders received for all kinds of Brick Work. A. H. MERSHON. [4 7rptf] GEO. B. MERSHON

OPENING NEW PATTERNS OF TABLE GLASSWARE, EVERY DAY, AT TYNDALE & MITCHELL'S, 3 20 stuth3mrp NO. 707 CHESNUT Street.

INSURANCE.

STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the first day of January, 1869, is published in according with an act of Assembly:—

Capital Stock, all paid up $200,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand			$498 62
Cash in National City Bank			3,319 34
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission			12,697 43
Amount of loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owin...g...			84,226 39
United States Bonds, 5-20s, par value, $60,000, market			64,395 00
Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for loans, amount loaned on each kind, par and market value			44,422 22
On Bonds and Mortgages, well secured			84,226 39
	Par.	*Market.*	*Amount Loaned.*
On 50 sh. Com. Nat. Bk. stock (Cleveland)	$5,000	$6,500	$5,500 00
On 40 sh. Mer. Nat. Bk. stock (Cleveland)	4,000	5,000	4,000 00
On 135 sh. Nat. City Bk. stock (Cleveland)	13 500	14,850	12,252 78
On 8 sh. Cleveland Paper Co. stock	800	960	799 00
On 32 sh. People's Gaslight Co. stock	800	800	469 44
On 76 sh. Lake Superior Iron Co. stock	1,520	1,900	1,900 00
On 100 sh. Western Union Tel. stock	10,000	3,300	3,000 00
On Western Union Tel. bonds	9,500	9,500	9,000 00
On U.S. Government bonds	7,500	8,000	7,500 00
Interest on investments due and unpaid			2,890 00
Accrued interest not yet due			8,161 00
Bills receivable, Marine premiums, etc.			10,736 65
Revenue Stamps			25 00
Personal property, Office, Safe, Furniture, etc. etc			2,946 91

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	$9,085 72
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	35,700 00

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received	$110,976 59
NOTE.—All premiums are regarded as cash. Only on a very small amount is credit given for short periods, principally on Marine Risks.	
Amount of premium earned	110,976 59
Interest received from investments	13,331 08

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	857,501 33
Amount of return premiums paid or unpaid	11,921 81
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company	26,167 83
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	2,215 45
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	4,226 93
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share	$20 00

EDMUND P. MORGAN, President.
J. B. MERIAM, Treasurer.
A. M. SEARLES, Secretary.

TILLINGHAST & HILT, STATE AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS, North Pennsylvania Railroad Building, No. 409 WALNUT Street, 5 18 tuths3t PHILADELPHIA.

THE WHIPPING-POST.

An Assault on our New Castle Correspondent, and a Rejoinder.

We have received from a person residing in Wilmington, Del., the following communication in reference to the recent letter of our New Castle correspondent describing the public flogging which transpired in that town on Friday last:—

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

Your correspondent "WASHTENAW," in depicting the barbarities of the whipping-post at New Castle (which, by-the-way, there are very many persons in Delaware who earnestly deplore), is guilty of a breach of gentility and likewise of truth when he attacks a Christian minister and his congregation (neither of whom need extenuation at my hands) in the following language, which appears in your paper of last evening:—

"If the Rev. Alfred Cookman, formerly of Philadelphia, but now stationed at Grace Church, Wilmington, one of the most magnificent edifices of the kind in the country, were to rise in his elegant pulpit and half whisper an intimation that he regarded the whipping-post as slightly out of its proper place in the midst of a people professing to have surrendered themselves to the christianizing and refining influences of the gospel, the chances are that he would, in turn, receive very loud intimations from the occupants of the luxurious front pews that he had seriously impaired his prospects of usefulness in that particular field of labor."

Now, sir, such scurrilous innuendo, cast at a man whose voice is ever, in the pulpit and out of it, raised in fearless denunciation of cruelty, wrong, and injustice of every shade, and against a congregation nine-tenths of whom stand with him shoulder to shoulder in his advanced ideas of liberty and progress, is a shame to the man who wrote it, and it is charity to him to suppose him utterly ignorant of the people upon whom he comments so unjustly, getting his text, perhaps, from some of the very, very few in this community, whom "lean-visaged envy" prompts to such uncharitable and unjust insinuations. TRUTH.

Wilmington, Del., May 18, 1869.

In answer to the above mild-tempered attack upon our correspondent, we present his own response, as follows:—

By a very dexterous use of the scissors the "truthful" gentleman who is a member of Grace Church has contrived to select a passage from my letter of last Saturday, which, taken by itself, may be contorted into a reflection upon the Rev. Alfred Cookman. Nothing was further from my intention in writing the sentence quoted by "Truth;" and when the whole paragraph is read consecutively, nobody but a model Delaware Christian could so contort it as to cause any reflection upon Mr. Cookman, whom I know, from frequent attendance upon his pulpit ministrations in this city, to be "a man whose voice is ever, in the pulpit and out of it, raised in fearless denunciation of cruelty, wrong, and injustice of every shade."

Yet I was informed, on authority which I chose to regard as reliable, and still so regard, that Mr. Cookman has not yet had a word to say about the Delaware system of justice. I do not and cannot believe that he has become an advocate or apologist of the pillory and the lash, and do not regard his silence in the pulpit as proof of it. But I am assured that a very large proportion of Mr. Cookman's congregation are fiery advocates of the instruments of torture, and "Truth" himself confesses that one-tenth of the congregation are a little lukewarm when they are summoned to stand shoulder to shoulder with their pastor "in his advanced ideas of liberty and progress." One-tenth of a congregation, even in such an elegant structure as that in which the Grace Church people worship, could create a great deal of "unpleasantness," in case they had occasion to listen to the promulgation of views upon the subject of "wolloping niggers and mean white people" not entirely in harmony with their own. Two and two, when put together in the usual way, generally make four, and the people of Grace Church are to be themselves the judges of what sort of doctrines they will listen to, and what sort of doctrines they will not listen to.

The case of Grace Church was cited by me merely to illustrate the point which I made in my New Castle letter, and which no man who subscribes himself "Truth" can gainsay, even by the freest use of such words as "scurrility," "breach of gentility and truth," and "shame," that it is not only respectable and Christian to advocate the whipping-post and the pillory in Delaware, but intensely respectable and Christian to do so. Moreover, when a newspaper correspondent drops down upon Delaware from Philadelphia or New York, and touches up the beastly scenes enacted every six months in the jail-yard at New Castle, in colors approaching the truth, he meets with a reception at the hands of the venerable antediluvian Christians of that locality which is quite the reverse of hospitable. *Prima facie* he is a "lying carpet-bagger," and a *prima facie* case is generally satisfactory to a Delaware jury, who do not care to trouble themselves about details of evidence, especially when these details might operate against their prejudices, and place their devotions at the shrine of St. Pillory in a rather unenviable light.

In conclusion, I will commend to the attention of "Truth" the following extract from a recent number of the New York *Methodist*:—

"Whipping is an economical punishment, inasmuch as it saves the expense of a decent jail. And so the negro man or wench who steals a ham or robs a hen-roost must be lacerated with the sheriff's 'cat-o'-nine-tails.' We have ourselves seen a white man sentenced in Delaware for larceny to imprisonment and thirty-nine lashes. And yet the judge was a gentleman and a Christian, and seemed un conscious of the barbarity of the law which he administered. Yes, rebuild the pillory! but the culprit who will stand there first, last, and always a spectacle to the country, will be—Delaware."

The *Methodist* is an orthodox sheet in Methodist eyes, and yet regards the pillory as a fit subject for the denunciation of the Church.

WASHTENAW.

Still Another Complaint and Response.

A gentleman residing in New Castle writes us a note stating that our correspondent, in describing the antics of Mr. Dobbs at the time of the entertainment in the New Castle jail yard, "has done an old and respectable citizen of our town (New Castle) gross injustice, in the false use of his name, by applying it to the unseemly conduct of an individual in the yard," the person whose name was thus misused being at the time confined to his house by a severe illness. The writer of the communication thinks that our correspondent "was evidently imposed upon by some village liar"—people reared under the shadow of the pillory, it seems, will prevaricate occasionally. There was no such prevarication in this case, however, as our correspondent was not aware that there was a person by the name of Dobbs residing in New Castle, and applied that name to the exuberant individual merely in a generic way, suppressing his real name out of consideration for the two little boys whom he had in "training."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Faust" by the Richings Troupe.

Gounod's opera of *Faust* was performed last evening for the benefit of Mr. J. F. Zimmerman, the treasurer of the Richings troupe. The very unpleasant weather had the effect of keeping the operagoers at home, and there was consequently not so large an attendance as there should have been. The opera was very creditably rendered throughout, and Miss Edith Abell, who appeared as "Marguerite" for the first time, achieved a decided success. This young lady has improved wonderfully during the eighteen months that she has been upon the stage, and both in her acting and singing she appears to have a just appreciation of the requirements of the lyric drama. Her personation of "Marguerite," although a little crude in some respects, was very good indeed. She acted with much force and expression, and sang remarkably well. With practice and study Miss Abell will be able to make a decided impression in this *role*. Mrs. Seguin is one of the best "Siebels" on the stage, and Messrs. Campbell and Castle sustained the parts of "Mephistopheles" and "Faust" with good effect.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC *Masaniello* will be performed this evening.

To-morrow Mrs. Bernard will have a farewell benefit, when *Traviata* will be performed. As this is the last season of the present organization, we hope that Mrs. Bernard's services in popularizing English opera will receive a proper recognition.

A final matinee performance of *Maritana* will be given on Saturday.

MR. L. L. JAMES announces his first benefit in this city to-night, and offers an attractive programme. Mr. James has been a prominent member of the Arch Street company for the past three or four seasons, and during that time has made hosts of admirers, and we feel assured that his many friends will be glad of this opportunity of showing their appreciation of his ability.

To-morrow evening Mr. Craig's benefit will take place.

On Monday Mr. John Collins, the Irish comedian, will commence an engagement, and will appear in several of his most popular impersonations.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Watkins will appear this evening in the Irish drama of *Trodden Down; or, Under Two Flags.*

To-morrow evening Mrs. Watkins will have a benefit.

AT THE CHESNUT Byron's burlesque of *Lucretia Borgia* will be performed this evening by the Elise Holt Burlesque Troupe. To-morrow evening Miss Holt will have a benefit.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton will appear in *A Marriage by Lanterns.* The performance will conclude with *Les Deux Aveugles.*

To-morrow Mr. Thomas Whiffin will have a benefit, when *Ching-Chow-Hi* and *Jeanette's Wedding* will be presented. M'lle Schike will appear on this occasion in one of her favorite dances.

On Monday an adaptation of M'me George Sand's story of *La Petite Fadette* will be presented under the title of *Florette the Cricket.*

AT THE AMERICAN a large number of talented artists will appear this evening in an attractive variety entertainment.

A GRAND CONCERT will be given this evening at Concert Hall for the benefit of St. Joseph's (Catholic) Church. The concert will be under the direction of Mr. T. E. Harkins, who will be assisted by Madame Mozart, Miss McCaffrey, Mr. George Simpson, and Mr. T. A'Becket, Jr. A first-class entertainment may be expected.

PROFESSOR JAMES MCCLINTOCK, M. D., will deliver the fourth lecture of his course at Concert Hall on anatomy and physiology to-morrow evening.

OLE BULL will give a grand farewell concert at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next, assisted by several eminent artists. This will be Mr. Bull's last appearance in this city previous to his departure for Europe.

MRS. F. MORDAUNT will have a complimentary benefit at the Academy of Music on Saturday, May 29. A fine entertainment may be expected and we hope that the affair will be a brilliant success.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG will appear at the Academy of Music on June 2 and 3, in *Il Barbiere di Sevigila* and *Don Pasquale.*

CITY ITEMS.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT—*With choice assortment of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made up to order by competent and experienced Cutters and Workmen into Men's, Youths' Boys' and Children's garments of every style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

$5·90.

5 and **90**—LETTER CARRIERS standing in a row.

5 and **90**—UNIFORMS, fitting so-so.

5 and **90**—GRUMBLERS—Yankees, French, and Dutch.

590—Cents each charged too much For their GREY UNIFORMS—Oh! how can it be, INFORMATION WANTED OF THAT FIVE-NINETY.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 CHESNUT STREET, Merchant Tailor and Clothier, Continental Hotel.

SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—Messrs. Birch & Son, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will sell to-morrow (Friday) morning an assortment of very superior walnut and rosewood parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, carpets, cottage chamber furniture, four superior cabinet organs, sewing machines, looking-glasses, china, rustic chairs, etc.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES On easiest terms, by O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

☞ *WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST*
☞ *WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST*
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Our Spring and Summer Clothing ..☞
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☞ *WE ARE NOW RECEIVING*
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THE SECOND INSTALMENT ..☞
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THE SECOND INSTALMENT ..☞
☞ *BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.*
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☞ *BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.*

CARDS.—Our sales have never been so large, but we still have a splendid stock of the VERY NEWEST THINGS. Having an immense force of cutters and workmen, part of whom work from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M., we keep up the supply for our counters.

The new goods now receiving are:—
CHEVIOT SUITS.
TRAVELLING SUITS.
BLUE CHESTERFIELDS.
OLIVE CHESTERFIELDS.
DAHLIA CHESTERFIELDS.
BROWN CHESTERFIELDS.
YOUTHS' CHESTERFIELDS.
CHILDREN'S SUITS.

☞ *An extra large force of salesmen to give good attention to all, either looking or buying.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

COLWELL—RICHARDS.—On the 19th instant, by Rev. Henry Green, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., S. R. COLWELL to ANNIE M. RIGHARDS.

HAEHNLEN—MEURER.—On the 4th instant, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, LEWIS HAEHNLEN, JR., to LAURA W. MEURER, all of this city.

OSMAN—SUTTER.—On Thursday evening, May 13, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Warren Randolph, of the Fifth Baptist Church, Mr. J. REED OSMAN to Miss LIZZIE P. SUTTER, both of this city.

DIED.

BEARDSLEE.—On the 19th instant, SARAH A., wife of Amzy A. Beardslee, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Getz, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Passyunk road, below Philadelphia Cemetery, on Sunday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock.

DAVIS.—On the 19th instant, ALBERT LEWIS, son of John H. and the late Harriet Davis, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 305 N. Twentieth street, on Saturday at 3 o'clock.

HUHN.—On the 19th instant, Mrs. CATHERINE HUHN, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, John R. Huhn, No. 422 S. Fifteenth street, on Saturday afternoon, the 22d instant, at 4 o'clock.

PRICE.—Suddenly, on the 18th instant, Mr. SAMUEL C. PRICE, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Pilots' Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 806 S. Front street, on Friday afternoon at 7 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

SHUGARD.—On the 19th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH SHUGARD, relict of the late George Shugard, in the 89th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Susan Dager, No. 1016 N. Fourth street, on Saturday, the 22d instant, at 1 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Germantown.

SMITH.—On the morning of the 20th instant, after a lingering illness, SARAH LOUISA, wife of J. Lloyd Smith, and daughter of the late Jeremiah Van Brunt, in her 30th year.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

INSURANCE.

NO MAN

Is Fully Prepared to Insure until he has considered

The Rates and Plans

OF THE

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS,

6 10 PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

GLORIOUS NEWS FOR THE LADIES.

EPSTEIN & HAINES,

No. 123 North NINTH Street,

BELOW CHERRY.

OPEN ON MONDAY A LARGE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS,

LINEN GOODS, AND NOTIONS,

Bought at the cash auctions of the past week at ruinous low prices, and prices guaranteed

20 Per Cent. Less than Eighth St. Prices.

25 pieces fine Mohairs, doubl width i mo tans and browns, 25 cents.
Same goods selling on Eighth street at 50 cents.
30 pieces pure Mohair, plain colors, 50 cents; selling on Eighth street at 75 cents.
50 pieces handsome stripe Poplin, 7-8 yard wide, in blue and white, green and white, pink and white, purple and brown, 50c.; same goods selling on Eighth street at 75c.
25 pieces plain Poplin, 25c.; Eighth street, 37½c.
20 pieces plain seaside Poplin, 7-8 wide, 25c.; Eighth street, 37½c.
20 pieces plain Rouba Poplin Eighth street, 50c.
10 pieces plain Mohair Poplin, 3c.; Eighth street, 45c.
10 pieces frosted Poplin, 37½c.; Eighth street, 50c.
20 pieces double-width Poplin, 50c.; Eighth street, 75c.
10 pieces black and white plaid Poplin, 25c.; cheap.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK ALPACAS.

10 pieces, 37½c.; Eighth street price, 50c.
10 pieces, 45c.; Eighth street price, 56c.
10 pieces, 50c.; Eighth street price, 62½c.
10 pieces, 56c.; Eighth street price, 68c.
10 pieces, 62½c.; Eighth street price, 75c.
10 pieces pure Mohair, 85, 95c. to $1; cheap.

GREAT FALL IN CASSIMERES.

Open MONDAY, large lot at recent low prices.
10 pieces All-wool Cassimere, 75c.; same goods selling on Eighth street and Arch street at $1·25, and they say cheap.
10 pieces All-wool Cassimere, 87½c.; Eighth street price, $1·37½.
10 pieces English Waterproof, $1·25, cheap.

CALICOES AND CHINTZES.

50 pieces new style Calicoes, 12½c., cheap.
50 pieces best French Chintz, yard wide, 37½c.

LARGE LOT COUNTERPANES CHEAP.

100 Counterpanes, $2·50, worth $4.

TABLE LINENS, TOWELS, SHIRTING LINENS.

10 pieces 8-4 Table Linen, 95c., worth $1·25.
Large lot Towels, from 12½c. up to 75c.

LOT SHIRTING LINENS, ALL PRICES, CHEAP.

WHITE GOODS, PIQUES, MARSEILLES.

Piques, 22, 25, 28, 31, 35, 37½c. to $1. Greatest bargains ever offered.
50 pieces plaid Nainsook, 18, 22, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, 50 to 75c.; cheap.
20 pieces plain Nainsook, 25, 28 to 50c.
Soft-finish Cambrics and Jaconets, all prices.

FLANNELS, MUSLINS.

All-wool Flannel, 25, 28, 31c. to $1.
20 pieces yard-wide Muslin, 12½c.

HOSIERY, GLOVES.

50 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Hose, from 12½ to 45c.; cheap.

KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES.

3000 pairs celebrated St. Lucas Kid Gloves, $1·25. We are the sole agents for the United States for this make of gloves, guaranteed better than selling on Eighth street at $1·75.

SHIRT FRONTS. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

200 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 12½, 15, 18, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, 50 to 75 cents; wide and narrow pleats.
100 dozen Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ to 50c.
25 dozen French Suspenders, 31c.
25 dozen Boys' Suspenders, 12½c.
Dimity Bands, Magic Ruffling, cheap.
25 dozen Toilet Sets, 3 pieces in the set, 25c.
Large lot of Neckties, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25c.; cheap.
50 dozen French Corsets, 85c., $1 and $1·38; cheap.

Our customers ask us how it is we can sell so much cheaper than Eighth street. That is very easily answered. One square from Eighth street makes a difference of $5000 a year in rent. We purpose to give all who favor us with a call the advantage of the extra rent we would have to pay if on Eighth street, rather than pay it to the landlords. We are working for our customers. All we ask is one call. We will convince you the above is true.

Our motto, never to be undersold.

Small profits, quick sales, and turn the nimble sixpence often. One price. All goods marked in plain figures.

EPSTEIN & HAINES,

REGULATORS OF RETAIL PRICES.

5 20 ths 2t No. 123 North NINTH St., below Cherry.

MATERIALS FOR SUITS,

In Stripes and Grey Mixtures.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT ON THIS MARKET.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS! SILKS!

In Stripes, Checks and Shots,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

LINEN POPLINETTS,

NEW AND DESIRABLE ARTICLE

At 37½c. per yard.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

JAPANESE SILKS

AND

POPLINETTES,

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

LACE POINTS,

IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

GRENADINES! LAWNS! ORGANDIES!

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Has now in Stock a LARGE and HANDSOME assortment of

NEW GRENADINES in Stripes and Figured,

NEW STYLE LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,

3-4, 4-4, and 8-4 IRON MESH HERNANI,

Together with every variety of NEW and ELEGANT

DRESS GOODS.

3 27 8mrp

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS are received daily from the New York and Philadelphia markets.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 3m

DRY GOODS.

CARD.

E. R. LEE,

NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

Having satisfactorily proven to "Custom House Officers" that the

KID GLOVES

Seized were not contraband (on our part), the balance is now for sale at

OLD PRICE, $1·30, TO CLOSE OUT.

Also, the entire stock of a CHESNUT STREET FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE, consisting of
Gents' India Gauze, Lisle Thread, and Cotton Shirts and Drawers, at less than half price.
Gents' fine made up Linen Drawers.
Gents' Lisle and Berlin Gloves.
Gents' French Castor Driving Gloves, slightly spotted, 75 cents up.
Gents' and Boys' India Tanned and Buck Gloves.
An immense stock of Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., reduced to close.
500 Silk Fans, cheapest goods ever offered.
Brown and Black Silk Extension Fans, 50 cents, from auction.
Linen Fans, 12½, 15, and 25 cents.
50 pieces extra fine Canton Matting, 38 cents; last lot to be had at price. 50 per cent. less than carpet store price.
Closing out DRESS GOODS at reduced prices.
Linen Collars and Cuffs, new designs. 5 20 3trp

MOURNING DEPARTMENT

We have made this department of our business a specialty, and obtaining goods direct, can offer them at lowest prices, and in every variety.

PERKINS & CO.,

NO. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

5 13 thstu1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

1869.

SPECIALTIES AT THORNLEY'S,

EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN, PHILA.

SUPERB BLACK SILKS.

BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS.

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.

RICH GLOSSY MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC.

We offer the most complete and varied Stock of Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET," and at a BIG DISCOUNT off Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER, as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES,

THORNLEY'S

"CENTRALLY LOCATED OLD ESTABLISHED"

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,

2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT Street,

Invites attention to his elegant stock of
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
DRESS and FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Purchased on the most advantageous terms for cash, and will be sold as cheap as at any store in the city. [5 7 1m

N. B.—India Shawls altered, repaired, and cleaned.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

OUR STYLES are the newest.
OUR MATERIALS the most fashionable.
OUR WORKMANSHIP the very best.
OUR STOCK the largest in the city.
OUR PRICES defy competition.

HENRY IVENS,

4 17 stuthlm No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CIGARS.

TO CIGAR BUYERS.

Fresh importations of Havana Cigars, in bond or duty paid. Large assortment, offered in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, cigars of our own manufacture, viz.:—
"MARIANA RITA."
High grade Vuelta Abajo leaf, fifteen styles. Low prices compared with imported cigars. A fair trial will prove their merits.
"FRA DIAVOLO."
Lower priced than the "Mariana Rita," three styles; excellent cigars.
"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR,"
and other brands, all copyrighted; each of highest grade in its respective class.

All of our Havana leaf we *import direct*, and no better cigars can be produced in this market than those we now offer.

Smokers should see that they obtain our *genuine* cigars, which are offered regularly by many respectable dealers, although some irregular parties put forward inferior cigars as of our make.

We offer these cigars in lots to suit purchasers.

They can be profitably retailed at prices forty per cent. less than imported cigars, will give equal satisfaction, and should be tried, without prejudice, by all who desire a good cigar at moderate cost.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
Importers and Manufacturers,
5 13 26trp No. 229 South FRONT Street.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,

NO. 707 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE INVOICE OF BOHEMIAN COLOGNE SETS.

A VARIETY OF PATTERNS,

at $1·50 and $1·75 PER SET. 3 20 stuth3mrp

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Is Fragrant, Durable and Reliable for defending clothes from injury by Moths. THEOD. S. HARRIS, Boston, factures, and all druggists sell it. New size for 50 cents. 5 20 3t

RAILROAD LINES

FOR CAPE MAY.—THROUGH EXPRESS Train. On SATURDAY, May 22, 1869. Leave Philadelphia, Market street, at 9 A. M.; due 12·25 P. M. Returning train leaves Cape May at 5·00 P. M.; due Philadelphia at 8·22. This train will be run every Saturday until further notice.

W. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

Camden, May 20, 1869. 5 20 2t

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,

725 CHESNUT St.,

LATEST STYLES

OF

FANCY BONNETS AND HATS.

W. & C.,
HAT AND BONNET MATERIAL,
PRICES LOW.
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.
4 23 tuwth3mrp

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED.

New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.

REAL GUIPURE LACES.

A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.

NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.

Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT

For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.

AGENTS WANTED.

Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth3

GRAND OPENING OF

SPRING DESIGNS

IN

BONNETS AND HATS,

AT OUR

NEW BONNET ROOMS,

No. 806 ARCH Street.

P. A. HARDING & CO.

4 1 thstu3m

107 EIGHTH ST. RIBBON STORE.

No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,

(Four doors above Arch).

I have now open a splendid assortment of

SILKS,	SATIN RIBBONS,
SATINS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
CRAPES,	STRAW HATS,
FIGURED NETS,	STRAW BONNETS,
ILLUSIONS,	FLOWERS,

To which I would kindly call the attention of the Ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,

No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.

P.S.—SILKS and SATINS CUT BIAS. 4 3 stuth2m

CHOICE GOODS—POPULAR PRICES.

PARIS FLOWERS, LINEN-BACK SATINS,

AND

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS,

In Unrivalled Assortment.

S. A. & D. STERN,

NO. 724 ARCH STREET,

5 1 stuth2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FRINGES, GIMPS, AND BUTTONS,

New Styles and Moderate Prices.

GUIPURE LACES, HANDSOME PATTERNS;
WHITE COTTON TRIMMINGS;
AMERICAN ZEPHYR, ALL COLORS.

RAPSON'S,

[4 17 stuth2m

N. W. Corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,

No. 736 CHESNUT Street.

We offer our splendid stock of Millinery and Dress Trimming Goods at largely REDUCED PRICES.
All colors linen-black Satins, a fine assortment of the best shades, cut bias, at $1·75 per yard, formerly $2.
20-inch wide, extra quality, $2·50, formerly $3.
21 to 28 inches wide, extra super qualities, the choicest shades and best qualities in the market, for $3 a yard.
Black Satins, at $2, $2·50, and $3.
The most complete assortment of Trimming and Satin Ribbons in the city.
Also, Taffeta Ribbons, for bindings.
Sundowns, white, brown, and black, at 75c. and $1.
Straw Hats and Bonnets for ladies, misses, and children: every new shape in the finest braids.
AN IMMENSE VARIETY AT VERY LOW PRICES.
French and American Artificial Flowers, Wreaths, etc., AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
Laces, Malines, Frames, and every article required to make or trim a hat.
Give us a call: it will repay your trouble.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
5 18 6trp No. 736 CHESNUT Street.

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—Novelties in Grass Wreaths, Grass Sprays, Ros Wreaths. Wild and Field Flowers in Wreaths and Sprays just received. The largest assortment in the city, at J. S. BORGENSKI'S old-established French Artificial Flower Store, No. 21 North NINTH Street, above Market, wholesale and retail.

N. B.—Ladies in want of something extra in French Flowers for their hats or bonnets should give us a call. 5 18 3t

JOHN L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, has opened a new office for Ladies and Gentlemen, at No. 702 CHESNUT Street ("Press" Building, Room No. 4, second floor), where he will be happy to see his old friends and all who wish his Phrenological opinions. 5 15 7trp

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6mp

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

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THE SHOE ON THE RIGHT FOOT.

"I should like to know if I'm ever to get my breakfast!! Here it is half-past 6 o'clock, and I've got to be at Fourth and Master by 7. What's the matter to-day?"

With these words Joseph Dobbs opened the door of the kitchen, where his wife was busy getting breakfast. He had shouted to her several times before to "hurry up," etc., but his impatience was waxing too great now for such mild expression.

"Yes, Joe, it's almost ready; I'm just taking it up now."

Joe fretted and fumed a few minutes longer before his wife called to him that breakfast was ready. After he sat down he began again.

"What under the sun kept you so long this morning? I shall be late, that's sure; and old Jenks will be at me for it, and may-be turn me off. He's ready enough to do that sometimes if a man don't please him."

"Well, Joe, I couldn't help it. I've been up since 5 o'clock—but I had the greatest time to get the fire to burn, because the coal was wet."

"And how in the world did the coal come to be wet?"

"Why, you know it only came last night. You were two or three days getting it after I told you it was nearly out; and then they sent it last evening too late to get it in. So it had to lie out all night, and it rained early this morning, and of course it got wet, and I hadn't any other."

"Well, I should just like to know why they could not send it home early enough to get it in before night. I ordered it the day before. I'll find out, too. I'll go down to the yard this very day and give them a piece of my mind. If I *am* only a working man, I pay for my coal, and they are not going to take their own time to send it any more than if I was a rich man. I'll let them know that before I'm a day older."

And Joe was off with a rush to his work, but came late, and got an angry word from the boss in consequence.

That afternoon, on his way home from work, he carried out his purpose of going to the coal yard. With the air of a man who is determined to have satisfaction, he accosted the clerk at the office:—"I should like to know what's the reason that the coal I ordered here on Tuesday was not sent till after dark last evening. It had to lie out in the street all night, and got so wet with the rain that it was not fit to use. If I had lived in Spruce street, instead of Pratt street, I suppose you would have sent it in decent time. But I just wish to tell you——"

"What is the name, sir?"

"Dobbs—Joseph Dobbs."

"Yes—Bill! Bill Sykes! Look here a minute. Didn't you take Mr. Dobbs' coal to him yesterday, in Pratt street?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, you left here about 3 o'clock; I saw you myself. He says the coal didn't get there till after dark."

"And it's just the fact, sir. Up there in Vine street one wheel got in a big hole in the street, and I was better nor half an hour gittin' it out. And then in another place—I forgit just where it was—the stones was out of the road lyin' 'round loose; and I came mighty near upsettin' the cart altogither. I spilt a lot o' coal as it was, and had to stop to shovel it up. It wasn't my fault that he didn't get his coal sooner."

"You see, Mr. Dobbs, that we could not help it. If the city government won't keep the streets in better order, such things will happen."

Joe had nothing to do but to walk out of the office as the courteous clerk turned to some one else who came in. He had not got much satisfaction, that was certain; nor did he quite know whom to attack next, though he had a vague idea that there was somebody to blame.

Well, now, Joe, let us look at it a moment. Let us follow the links of this chain a little further back, and perhaps we shall find somebody upon whom to vent your indignation.

Whose duty is it to keep the streets in such order that the carts carrying your coal shall not be hindered in going to you by great holes and loose stones? The Department of Highways, of course. But they cannot do their work without the means to pay for it. They must have an appropriation from City Councils. A resolution making such an appropriation was offered in Common Council not long ago, but was opposed violently and voted against by several members. Among these members was one from your ward, friend Joe. He is much given to opposing every motion which looks towards the improvement of the city or the proper care of its condition; but he always and energetically supports an appropriation for showing hospitality or having an entertainment of any kind, especially if a good amount of eating and drinking is involved.

But of course, Joe, you don't vote for such a man to represent your ward in Council. You would not stand in your own light so much as that.

Why, yes; I did vote for him. You see he belonged to the right party, and those fellows who came down to that big meeting we had before election told us we ought to vote for him, so I did all I could to get him in.

Ah, Joe! now we've got the shoe on the right foot. If you will vote for a man—you are one of many who do this thing—because he happens to belong to your party and to want your vote, whether he is fit to have anything to do with the administration of city affairs or not, then you must expect that no means will be forthcoming to keep the streets in repair; that the wheel of the cart carrying your coal will be caught in a rut; that you will not get your coal till after night-fall; that if it happens to rain your coal will get wet; that your poor wife will worry and weary herself trying to light wet coals; that your breakfast will be late, your temper spoiled, and you will not get to your work in time.

How will you vote in future, Joe? HICKS.

THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

"THE GALAXY."

The June number of *The Galaxy* has the following table of contents:—

"Put Yourself in his Place," by Charles Reade; chapters viii and ix (with an illustration). "George Eliot and George Lewes," by Justin McCarthy. "The Throne of Louis Philippe: Its Erection and its Overthrow." No. 1, Its Erection. By John S. C. Abbott. "The Duchesne Estate," by J. W. De Forest (with an illustration). "To J. R. L. on His Fiftieth Birthday," by C. P. Cranch. "Animal Food: Its Preparation for the Table," by John C. Draper, M. D. "Susan Fielding," by Mrs. Edwards; chapters xviii, xix, and xx. "New York Journalists—E. L. Godkin, of the *Nation*," by Eugene Benson. "General Jomini," by G. B. McClellan. "To be Being, or Not to be Being: *That* is the Question," by Richard Grant White. "*The Galaxy* Miscellany." "Drift Wood," "Literature and Art," and "Nebulæ."

Mr. Justin McCarthy has the following appreciative criticism of the author of "Adam Bede" in his paper, entitled "George Eliot and George Lewes:"—

Literary reputations are, in one respect, like wines—some are greatly improved by a long voyage, while others lose all zest and strength in the process of crossing the ocean. There ought to be hardly any difference, one would think, between the literary taste of the public of London and that of the public of New York; and yet it is certain that an author or a book may be positively celebrated in one city and only barely known and coldly recognized in the other. Every one, of course, has noticed the fact that certain English authors are better known and appreciated in New York than in London; certain American writers more talked of in London than in New York. The general public of England do not seem to me to appreciate the true position of Whittier and Lowell among American poets. The average Englishman knows hardly anything of any American poet but Longfellow, who receives, I venture to think, a far more wholesome and enthusiastic admiration in England than in his own country. Robert Buchanan, the Scottish poet, lately, I have read, described "Evangeline" as a far finer poem than Goethe's "Hermann und Dorothea," a judgment which I presume and hope it would be impossible to get any American scholar and critic to endorse or even to consider seriously. On the other hand, it is well known that both the Brownings—certainly Mrs. Browning—found quicker and more cordial appreciation in America than in England. Lately, we in London have taken to discussing and debating over Walt Whitman with a warmth and interest which people in New York do not seem to manifest in regard to the author of "Leaves of Grass." Charles Dickens appears to me to have more devoted admirers among the best class of readers here than he has in his own country. Of course, it would be hardly possible for any man to be more popular and more successful than Dickens is in England; but New York journals quote him and draw illustrations from him much more frequently than London papers do—I do not think any day has passed since first I came to this country, six or seven months ago, that I have not seen at least two or three allusions to Dickens in the leading articles of the daily papers—and I question whether, among critics standing as high in London as George William Curtis does here, Dickens could find the enthusiastic, the almost lyrical devotion of Curtis' admiration. Charles Reade, again, is more generally and warmly admired here than in England. Am I wrong in supposing that the reverse is the case with regard to the authoress of "Romola" and "The Mill on the Floss?" All American critics and all American readers of taste have doubtless testified practically their recognition of the genius of this extraordinary woman; but there seems to me to be relatively less admiration for her in New York than in London. The general verdict of English criticism would, I feel no doubt, place George Eliot on a higher pedestal than Charles Dickens. We regard her as belonging to a higher school of art, as more nearly allined to the great immortal few whose genius and fame transcend the fashion of the age and defy the caprice of public taste. So far as I have been able to observe, I do not think this is the opinion of American criticism. In any case the mere question will excuse my writing a few pages about a woman whom I regard as the greatest living novelist of England; as, on the whole, the greatest woman now engaged in European literature. Only George Sand and Harriet Martineau could fairly be compared with her; and, while Miss Martineau, of course, is far inferior in all the higher gifts of imagination and higher faculties of art, George Sand, with all her passion, her rich fancy, and daring, subtle analysis of certain natures, has never exhibited the serene, symmetrical power displayed in "Romola" and in "Silas Marner." Mrs. Lewes (it would be affectation to try and assume that there is still mystery about the identity of "George Eliot") is what George Sand is not—a great writer, merely as a writer. Few, indeed, are the beings who have ever combined so many high qualities in one person as Mrs. Lewes does. Her literary career began as a translator and an essayist. Her tastes seemed then to lead her wholly into the somewhat barren fields where German metaphysics endeavor to come to the relief or the confusion of German theology. She became a contributor to the *Westminster Review;* then she became its assistant editor, and worked assiduously for it under the direction of Dr. John Chapman, the editor, with whose family she lived for a time, and in whose house she first met George Henry Lewes. She is an accomplished linguist, a brilliant talker, a musician of extraordinary skill. She has a musical sense so delicate and exquisite that there are tender, simple, true ballad melodies which fill her with a pathetic pain almost too keen to bear; and yet she has the firm, strong command of tone and touch without which a really scientific musician cannot be made. I do not think this exceeding sensibility of nature is often to be found in combination with a genuine mastery of the practical science of music. But Mrs. Lewes has mastered many sciences as well as literatures. Probably no other novel writer, since novel writing became a business, ever possessed one tithe of her scientific knowledge. Indeed, hardly anything is rarer than the union of the scientific and the literary or artistic temperaments. So rare is it, that the exceptional, the almost solitary instance of Goethe comes up at once, distinct and striking, to the mind. English novelists are even less likely to have anything of a scientific taste than French or German. Dickens knows nothing of science, and has, indeed, as little knowledge of any kind, save that which is derived from observation, as any respectable Englishman could well have. Thackeray was a man of varied reading, versed in the lighter literature of several languages, and strongly imbued with artistic tastes; but he had no care for science, and knew nothing of it but just what every one has to learn at school. Lord Lytton's science is a mere sham. Charlotte Bronte was all genius and ignorance. Mrs. Lewes is all genius and culture. Had she never written a page of fiction, nay, had she never written a line of poetry or prose, she must have been regarded with wonder and admiration by all who knew her as a woman of vast and varied knowledge; a woman who could think deeply and talk brilliantly, who could play high and severe classical music like a professional performer, and could bring forth the most delicate and tender aroma of nature and poetry lying deep in the heart of some simple, old-fashioned Scotch or English ballad. Nature, indeed, seemed to have given to this extraordinary woman all the gifts a woman could ask or have—save one. It will not, I hope, be considered a piece of gossiping personality if I allude to a fact which must, some day or other, be part of literary history. Mrs. Lewes is not beautiful. In her appearance there is nothing whatever to attract admiration. Hers is not even a face like that of Charlotte Cushman, which, at least, must make a deep impression, and seize at once the attention of the gazer. Nor does it seem, like that of Madame de Stael or Elizabeth Barrett Browning, informed and illuminated by the light of genius. Mrs. Lewes is what we in England call decidedly plain—what people in New York call homely; and what persons who did not care to soften the force of an unpleasant truth would describe probably by a still harder and more emphatic adjective.

This woman, thus rarely gifted with poetry and music and imagination—thus disciplined in man's highest studies, and accustomed to the most laborious of man's literary drudgery—does not seem to have found out, until she had passed what is conventionally regarded as the age of romance, that she had in her, transcendent above all other gifts, the faculty of the novelist. When an author who is not very young makes a great hit at last, we soon begin to learn that he had already made many attempts in the same direction, and his publishers find an eager demand for the stories and sketches which, when they first appeared, utterly failed to attract attention. Thackeray's early efforts, Trollope's, Charles Reade's, Nathaniel Hawthorne's, all these have been lighted into success by the blaze of the later triumph. But it does not seem that Miss Marion Evans, as she then was, ever published anything in the way of fiction previous to the series of sketches which appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and were called "Scenes of Clerical Life." These sketches attracted considerable attention and were much admired; but I do not think many people saw in them the capacity which produced "Adam Bede" and "Romola." With the publication of "Adam Bede" came a complete triumph. The author was elevated at once and by acclamation to the highest rank among living novelists. I think it was in the very first number of the *Cornhill Magazine* that Thackeray, in a gossiping paragraph about novelists of the day, whom he mentioned alphabetically and by their initials, spoke of "E" as a "star of the first magnitude just risen on the horizon." Thackeray, it will be remembered, was one of the first, if not, indeed, the very first, to recognize the genius manifested in "Jane Eyre." The publishers sent him some of the proof sheets for his advice, and Thackeray saw in them the work of a great novelist.

The place which Mrs. Lewes thus so suddenly won, she has, of course, always maintained. Her position of absolute supremacy over all other women writers in England is something peculiar and curious. She is first—and there is no second. No living authoress in Britain is ever now compared with her. I read, not long since, in a New York paper, a sentence which spoke of George Eliot and Miss Mulock as being the greatest English authoresses in the field of fiction. It seemed very odd and funny to me. Certainly, an English critic would never have thought of bracketing together such a pair. Miss Mulock is a graceful, true-hearted, good writer; but Miss Mulock and George Eliot! Robert Lytton and Robert Browning! "A. K. H. B." (I think these are the initials) and John Stuart Mill! Mark Lemon's novels and Charles Dickens'! Mrs Lewes has made people read novels who, perhaps, never read fiction from any other pen. She has made the novel the companion and friend and study of scholars and thinkers and statesmen. Her books are discussed by the gravest critics as productions of the highest school of art. Men and journals which have always regarded, or affected to regard, Thackeray as a mere cynic, and Dickens as little better than a professional buffoon, have discussed "The Mill on the Floss" and "Romola" as if these novels were already classic. Of course it would be a very doubtful kind of merit which commanded the admiration of literary prigs or pedants; but that is not the merit of George Eliot. Her books find their way to all hearts and intelligences, but it is their peculiarity that they compel, they extort the admiration of men who would disparage all novels, if they could, as frivolous and worthless, but who are forced, even by their own canons and principles, to recognize the deep clear thought, the noble culture, the penetrating, analytical power, which are evident in almost every chapter of these stories. Most of our novelists write in a slipshop, careless style. Dickens is worthless, if regarded merely as a prose writer; Trollope hardly cares about grammar; Charles Reade, with all his masculine force and clearness, is terribly irregular and rugged. The woman writers have seldom any style at all. George Eliot's prose might be the study of a scholar anxious to acquire and appreciate a noble English style. It is as luminous as the language of Mill; far more truly picturesque than that of Ruskin; capable of forcible, memorable expression as the robust Saxon of Bright. I am not going into a criticism of George Eliot, who has been, no doubt, fully criticized in America already. I am merely engaged in pointing out the special reasons why she has won in England a certain kind of admiration which, it seems to me, hardly any novelist ever has had before. I think she has infused into the novel some elements it never had before, and so thoroughly infused them that they blend with all the other materials, and do not form anywhere a solid lump or mass distinguishable from the rest. There are philosophical novels—"Wilhelm Meister," for example—which are weighed down and loaded with the philosophy, and which the world admires in spite of the philosophy. There are political novels—Disraeli's, for instance—which are only intelligible to those who make politics and political personalities a study, and which, viewed merely as stories, would not be worth speaking about. There are novels with a great direct purpose in them, such as "Uncle Tom's Cabin," or "Bleak House," or Charles Reade's "Hard Cash;" but these, after all, are only magnificent pamphlets, splendidly illustrated diatribes. The deep philosophic thought of George Eliot's novels suffuses and illumines them everywhere. You can point to no sermon here, no lecture there, no solid mass interposing between this incident and that, no ponderous moral hung around the neck of this or that personage. Only you feel that you are under the control of one who is not merely a great story-teller but who is also a deep thinker.

It is not, perhaps, unnecessary to say to American readers that George Eliot is the only novelist who can paint such English people as the Poysers and the Tullivers just as they really are. She looks into the very souls of these people. She tracks out their slow peculiar mental processes; she reproduces them fresh and firm from very life. Mere realism, mere photographing, even from the life, is not in art a very great triumph. But George Eliot can make her dullest people interesting and dramatically effective. She can paint two dull people with quite different ways of dulness—say a dull man and a dull woman, for example—and you are astonished to find how utterly distinct the two kinds of stupidity are—and how intensely amusing both can be made. Look at the two pedantic, pompous, dull advocates in the latter part of Robert Browning's "The Ring and the Book." How distinct they are! how different, how unlike, and how true, are the two portraits! But then it must be owned that the poet is himself terribly tedious just there. His pedants are quite as tiresome as they would be in real life, if each successively held you by the button. George Eliot never is guilty of this great artistic fault. You never want to be rid of Mrs. Poyser or Aunt Glegg, or the prattling Florentines in "Romola." It is almost superfluous to say that there never was or could be a Mark Tapley or a Sam Weller. We put up with these impossibilities and delight in them, because they are so amusing and so full of fantastic humor. But Mrs. Poyser lives, and I have met Aunt Glegg often; and poor Mrs. Tulliver's cares and hopes, and little fears, and pitiful reasonings, are animating scores of Mrs. Tullivers all over England to-day. I would propose a safe and easy test to any American or other "foreigner" (I am supposing myself now again in England) who is curious to know how much he understands of the English character. Let him read any of George Eliot's novels—even "Felix Holt," which is so decidedly inferior to the rest—and if he fails to follow, with thorough appreciation, the talk and the ways of the Poysers and such like personages, he may be assured he does not understand one great phase of English life.

Are these novels popular in England? Educated public opinion, I repeat, ranks them higher than the novels of any other living author. But they are not popular—that is, as Wilkie Collins or Miss Braddon is popular; and I do not mean to say anything slighting of either Wilkie Collins or Miss Braddon, both of whom I think possess very great talents, and have been treated with quite too much of the *de haut en bas* mood of the great critics. George Eliot's novels certainly are not run after and devoured by the average circulating library readers, as "The Woman in White" and "Lady Audley's Secret" were. She has, of course, nothing like the number of readers who follow Charles Dickens; nor even, I should say, nearly as many as Anthony Trollope. When "Romola," which the *Saturday Review* justly pronounced to be, if not the greatest, certainly the noblest romance of modern days, was being published as a serial in the *Cornhill Magazine*, it was comparatively a failure, in a circulating library sense; and even when it appeared in its complete form, and the public could better appreciate its artistic perfection, it was anything but a splendid success, as regarded from the publisher's point of view. Perhaps this may be partly accounted for by the nature of the subject, the scene, and the time; but even the warmest admirer of George Eliot may freely admit that "Romola" lacks a little of that passionate heat which is needed to make a writer of fiction thoroughly popular. When a statue of pure and perfect marble attracts as great a crowd of gazers as a glowing picture, then a novel like "Romola" will have as many admirers as a novel like "Consuelo" or "Villette."

I am not one of the admirers of George Eliot who regret that she ventured on the production of a long poem. I think "The Spanish Gypsy" a true and a fine poem, although I do not place it so high in artistic rank as the best of the author's prose writings. But I believe it to be the greatest story in verse ever produced by an Englishwoman. This is not, perhaps, very high praise, for Englishwomen have seldom done much in the higher fields of poetry; but we have "Aurora Leigh;" and I think "The Spanish Gypsy," on the whole, a finer piece of work. Most of our English critics fell to discussing the question whether "The Spanish Gypsy" was to be regarded as poetry at all, or only as a story put into verse; and in this futile and vexatious controversy the artistic value of the work itself almost escaped analysis. I own that I think criticism shows to little advantage when it occupies itself in considering whether a work of art is to be called by this name or that; and I am rather impatient of the critic who comes with his canons of art, his Thirty-Nine articles of literary dogma, and judges a book, not by what it is in itself, but by the answer it gives to his self-invented catechism. I do not believe that the art of man ever can invent—I know it never has invented—any set of rules or formulas by which you can decide, off-hand and with certainty, that a great story in verse, which you admit to have power and beauty and pathos and melody, does not belong to true poetry. One great school of critics discovered, by the application of such high rules and canons, that Shakespeare, though a great genius, was not a great poet; a later school made a similar discovery with regard to Schiller; a certain body of critics now say the same of Byron. I don't think it matters much what you call the work. "The Spanish Gypsy" has imagination and beauty; it has exquisite pictures and lofty thoughts; it has melody and music. Admitting this much, and the most depreciating critics did admit it, I think it hardly worth considering what name we are to apply to the book. Such, however, was the sort of controversy in which all deep and true consideration of the artistic value of "The Spanish Gypsy" evaporated. I am not sorry Mrs. Lewes published the poem; but I am sorry she put her literary name to it in the first instance. Had it appeared anonymously it would have astonished and delighted the world. But people compared "The Spanish Gypsy" with the author's prose works, and were disappointed because the woman who surpassed Dickens in fiction did not likewise surpass Tennyson and Browning in poetry. Thus, and in no other sense, was "The Spanish Gypsy" a failure. No woman had written anything of the same kind to surpass it; but some men, even of our own day, had—and no man of our day has written novels which excel those of George Eliot. Mrs. Lewes will probably not write any more long poems; but I think English poetry has gained something by her one venture.

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TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

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Fourth. All share upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.

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$1,169,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325 25 Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
	Real Estate	30,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	$22,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 38
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
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THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

From the London Spectator.

It is very curious to notice the rapid decay of the old contempt for "mere riches" among the aristocracy. Their idea a hundred years ago was to look down on wealth as something any tradesman might obtain, to prefer pedigree and privilege to all things; but after these to exalt intellectual ability, or, still better, artistic power. An actor or a sculptor might be a gentleman, but a millionaire could not be, was necessarily a parvenu who relied on his contemptible money and called for "some more curricles." The old peer had rather a pride in contrasting his poverty with the nabob's or merchant's wealth, in showing how little his social position depended upon such an accidental circumstance as the amount of his rent-roll. Wealth, when it included a right to dispose of seats in the Lower House, was indeed important as a direct source of power; but wealth in itself was an attribute of vulgarity—a feeling still surviving, we believe, in the Faubourg St. Germain, where the freaks of a Duc de Doudeauville are tolerated, not because he is wealthy, but because he is also Larochejaquelin. Great nobles very often rejected wealth. Many of those who fought the railways as nasty levelling things saw quite clearly the wealth they would bring, and many more struggled hard against suffering cities to rise upon their lands. The Earl of Abergavenny, we have been told, regarded the rise of Tunbridge Wells, a rise which will bring them scores of thousands a year, with a bitter hostility, and, as far as they could, prohibited it; and mine after mine lay unopened in the North because great landholders could not endure the contact with the commercial world which would have resulted from opening them. That tone has been changing slowly for more than thirty years. Kings are now eager for money, eager to a degree which wonderfully diminishes their divinity in popular estimation, and great peers do not hesitate to attribute to money in itself and by itself a sort of dignity. The Prince Consort was a man who fairly sympathized with intellectual power, and had a good insight into the way the world was drifting, yet he wrote to say that his household ought to consist exclusively of persons very high born, very distinguished, "or very rich," the latter being quite a novel idea among German princes, who up to 1815 liked wealth for themselves, though they managed their great estates most wretchedly, but did not respect it in their subjects. The Elector of Hesse's remark to a constitutional reformer was nearer their true feeling—"What are you?" "A brewer, your Highness." "Brewers shan't govern!" One would have expected that feeling to linger among the great nobles, but they are doing all they can to invest the possession of money with a sort of dignity—of social dignity, at all events—which is opposed to all the traditions of their order, as well as to their own real interests. Lord Salisbury, though head only of an Elizabethan family, is for many reasons a big peer, and only three weeks ago he said in his place that in his opinion great wealth accumulated in business gave a claim to a seat in the Upper House; that he wished the claim were allowed; that the lords ought to represent all kinds of property; thereby, in his own judgment at all events, doing all the honor he could to the possession of cash. Lord Granville this very week talked from his place of the money Lord Cairns had made in his profession as one of his highest titles to respect, and the Peers do not seem to have thought the remark anything unusual. Even Lord Derby, who is supposed to represent aristocratic feeling more closely than any English statesman, and who for that reason carries the Lords in his pocket, and appoints the Irish representative Peers as fully as his father appointed members of the Lower House, treated wealth as if it were in itself a greatness, something which not only gave dignity to its possessor, but which ought to give dignity. This "House," he said, "rests upon a foundation of sure and settled property;" it "ought to consist of men with large hereditary possessions"—ideas which, a hundred years ago, even if entertained, would scarcely have been expressed, and would have seemed to the House, then very poor, almost revolutionary.

This reverence for money in masses is a new thing in the great, and one for which it is not easy to account. We usually explain its existence in the little as a form of the servility which is the bane of English middle-class character, but that theory—the correctness of which we should dispute, believing that selfishness has more to do with the matter than servility—will not account for its existence among long-descended magnates. It must rather be due to an unconscious exaggeration of the truth that in the modern world money is power, that when great things have to be done it is only the possessors of large masses of treasure who can do them, who can set multitudes in motion by their mere fiat. A man with a couple of millions, say, can do so much. We do not find, as a rule, that he does do it; in this country, at all events, the old spirit which induced men to expend wealth in public enterprises having apparently decayed, partly from a decline, it may be, of care for the State, partly from a feeling that great things have passed beyond the range of individual capacities. The very rich own cities, but do not build them, though the Grosvenors, in a curious, indirect way, are doing something like it; and we cannot recall an instance of an immense benefaction—say, full water-supply to a city, or a new university, or even a harbor—unless given with a notion of ultimate repayment. Still, the potentiality of doing is always there—Miss Burdett Coutts, for example, creates, as it were, by volition a market which is like a cathedral, and removes one grand trouble of a district—and the magnates, relieved by their own wealth, wealth which is in many cases quite as new as that of the parvenus, from the ancient feeling of jealous dislike and suspicion, recognize that potentiality to the full. Or rather, to put it still more plainly, they always recognized it, but not possessing it themselves, tried hard to deny its existence, and now that the necessity for expressing an unreal contempt has passed away, they once more permit themselves to be sincere and frank. We do not know that the new tone will be very beneficial to society, rather fear that it tends to inflict a more lasting injury than the old one. The pride of birth was a more absurd feeling, because it had less of fact on which to rest—the royal caste of Europe, which, on the theory of pedigree, would be the noblest, consisting, on the whole, of a number of inefficient and rather vulgar persons, who add little or nothing to human thought, and do not succeed in their hereditary business of governing; but still the pride of birth could not hurt any but those who displayed it. It was an incommunicable quality, and the aspiration for it could not increase the unrest or immorality of society. If there are Brahmins, there are Brahmins; let there be Brahmins, and Sudras are not hurt. But to give dignity to mere money is to increase, and in England to increase very rapidly, that thirst for its possession which of all the myriad tendencies of our time alarms observers most. It is not a new vice, for it developed itself in its most extreme forms in the latter days of the Roman Republic, when capitalists like Crassus were openly recognized as powers in the State, and patricians of genius plunged into crime to repair their fortunes; but it is new in our day in this form, as part of the thirst for power and for distinction, and it may work frightful mischief. In the United States, where it rages unchecked, it is destroying the purity of the legislatures, of the judicial bench, and of many branches of the executive—an ambassador, for example, has just been convicted of selling his privilege of import in a way which must have destroyed his independence—and is directly impairing the power of the Union, which finds every step unbearably expensive. The great capitalists there are gaining with the position the power of nobles. The laws are openly defied by men strong enough in their command of capital to "secure" not only juries but judges, and not only juries and judges, but entire legislatures, who pass their decrees with at least as much readiness as the Parliaments used to pass entailing acts, such as the Newcastle, Shrewsbury, Pembroke, and other acts, at the dictation of potent nobles. We do not hesitate to say that Mr. Vanderbilt, or Mr. Drew, or Mr. Fisk, or Mr. Sprague could get things done by legislatures such as no English noble in the worst days of the oligarchy could have attempted; while as to their position, it is beginning to be that of the English county kings two hundred years ago. We have before us a number of the New York *Tribune* in which three columns of close type are devoted to an elaborate and slightly admiring history of a grand feud which has been raging for years between two families of Rhode Island, Sprague and Brown, and which affects all the politics of the State, and is not unfelt even in the politics of the Union. The two families belong to the manufacturing aristocracy, count their property by millions, and their "hands" by the ten thousand, and fight like the Cavendishes and the Stanleys of old whenever they can get a chance. The antagonism between them was distinctly felt in the war, affecting the Rhode Island regiments, to which the Browns really appointed officers, who are now censured by Mr. Sprague, and is now affecting the financial policy of the Union, Senator Sprague denouncing inflation with immense effect, moved, as he half admitted in his speech, by antagonism to the rival house. As to the State offices, it seems clearly understood that the present representatives are nominees of Brown, and that Mr. Sprague, therefore, intends to turn them out—an end he will effect partly through his personal popularity, but chiefly through his position as a great employer of labor, he driving 250,000 spindles, employing 2000 men in one only of seven sets of mills, and being master of nine immense companies, chiefly engaged in iron, the control of any one of which "would make a first-class man." In this very account, which appears in a journal at variance with him, he being suspected of free trade proclivities, he and his rival are treated exactly as great nobles were a hundred years ago, their possessions are described with a sort of awe, the confidence of their retainers in them is eulogized, and their family ramifications are shown to be matters of grave political importance. The positions of Mr. Brown and Mr. Sprague are in fact held up as ideals to be attained, and as they can be attained only by money, money in masses becomes the one thing sought, and its possession is held to extenuate almost any act, breaking open safes, buying judges, and bribing or "controlling" legislatures included. Such acts are regarded as the purchase of seats was once regarded in England, as theoretically wrong, but still quasi-legitimate incidents in the use of power; and we are not sure that the same toleration does not extend to those who take the money. We declare, strong Northerners as we are in sympathy, we begin to doubt if this thirst for wealth will not undermine the republic, and its first cause is the dignity which American opinion begins to give to cash, the legitimacy with which it begins to invest its political and even its violent use. It is this tone which our aristocracy, it seems to us, are openly ready to foster, and it is one which may yet produce mischiefs greater than that mercantile readiness to swindle which has in the past five years created such a terrible amount of suffering. If money ever gives dignity in England, we may rely upon it that the toleration always accorded in this country to the offenses of the great will be extended to those of the plutocracy, and then it will take a national bankruptcy to bring back our moral tone.

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PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL 25, 1869.

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TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and	9:30 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:45 P. M.

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Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

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The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	7:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
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At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:15, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.
9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.
At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.
At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 5:25, and 8:30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing THURSDAY, April 1, 1869.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8:00 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.
Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenu WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS. FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

ESLER & BROTHER'S
U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.

We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of

Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Newell Posts, Etc.

The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.
Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6 2m

LUMBER UNDER COVER.
ALWAYS DRY.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash.
T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets

GOVERNMENT SALES.

STEAM SAW-MILL, HORSES, MULES, ETC.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, 24th inst., commencing at 10 A. M., a lot of Horses, Mules, and Quartermaster Stores, consisting in part of 1 Portable Steam Saw-mill, with 12 circular saws; Turning Lathe and Tools, Pulleys, Shafting, Belting, etc., complete; 1 double-acting Steam Pump and Boiler.

10000 feet Hard Lumber—Oak, Hickory, and Ash.
12 Horses, 20 Mules,
10 Army Wagons, 4 Ambulances,
2 2h. Wagons, 12 Carts,
2557 Wagon Parts or Gates, etc.; Timbers—Hubs, Spokes,
869 Ambulance do.—Spokes, Tongues, Felloes, etc.;
15000 ft. B. and M. Shoes (new), 1 60-gal. Boiler,
†2400 lbs. Scrap Iron, 200 Table-legs, new.
1000 lbs. Iron for Brakes, 9000 ft. Cast-iron Pipe,
325 lbs. old Chains, 125 ft. Water Pipe,
115 sets Harness, assorted, 1850 ft. Leather Hose,
2800 Iron Bolts, 190 lbs. Lead,
1500 Carriage, etc., Bolts, 746 lbs. Zinc.
2 Bolt-cutting Machines, 2181 lbs. Grain Sacks,
1 Pipe-cutting Machine, 50 Lanterns, assorted,
81 Window-frames,
1 Anchor and Chain,
With Tools, Mallets, Sash, Trucks, etc., etc.

Attention is especially called to the Saw-mill, Horses, and Mules to be offered.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By authority of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
5 13 9t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, 3 3 tf Delanco, N. J.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his infirmary No. 990 MARSHALL Street above Poplar. 11§

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¼ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 5, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¼, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3¼, 5, 6¼, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

The 6 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, May 20, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,
At 3 noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 11 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, May 22, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 29, at 9 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 1, at 11 A. M.
And

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GIRARD COLLEGE.

Sixteenth Annual Reunion of the Alumni of the Institution.

To-morrow morning, at half-past 11 o'clock, in the main room of the Girard College buildings, the annual reunion of the alumni takes place.

In this connection it may not be misapropos to give some brief review of the life of Stephen Girard, the munificent founder of the institution. On the 21st of May, 1750, near the town of Bordeaux, in France, Mr. Girard was born, and on the 26th of December, 1831, in the city of Philadelphia, he died. His life was busy, eventful and useful. He was the son of a seaman, and followed his father's calling, rising by degrees from a cabin boy to be master and part owner of an American coasting vessel. In 1769 he left the sea and established himself in business as a small trader in this city. He carried on a traffic with the West Indies with variable success until his maritime ventures were suspended by the war of the Revolution. He then opened a grocery and liquor store, first here and then at Mount Holly. In 1780 he resumed his dealings with the Indies, and for a while was in partnership with his brother John. In 1790 this connection was dissolved, Stephen having gained by it some $30,000. The foundation of his subsequent wealth, however, seems to have been a lease which he took of a range of stores at a time when rents were much depressed by the war. These he sub-rented at a large profit. Another source of gain to him was the negro insurrection in St. Domingo. Two of his vessels were then in one of the ports of the island, and many of the planters placed their treasures in them for safety, but were afterwards cut off, with their entire families. About $50,000 worth of property, whose owners could not be found, thus remained in Mr. Girard's hands. With a remarkable capacity for business, and a habit of strictness in money matters, he rapidly multiplied his wealth, and before long came to be recognized as one of the most successful and wealthy merchants in the city. Seeing the prevalency of the yellow fever in Philadelphia in 1793-'97, and '68, Mr. Girard not only made liberal donations of money, but performed in person the duties of physician and nurse, and for two months kept charge of the hospital on Bush Hill. In 1812, having purchased the building and a large part of the stock of the old United States Bank, he commenced business as a private banker, with a capital of $1,200,000, which was afterwards increased to $4,000,000. He contributed liberally to all public improvements, and adorned the city of Philadelphia with many handsome buildings. His property at the time of his death amounted to about $9,000,000. Comparatively little of it was bequeathed to his relatives, the bulk going in bequests to this city and State, to aid along various enterprises, works, and institutions of public good. The principal gift, of course, was the sum of $2,000,000—inside the residue of a certain portion of his estate out of which some legacies were to be paid, together with a plot of ground in Philadelphia—for the erection and support of a college for orphans. The most minute directions were given for the construction, size, and materials of the building, which was begun in July, 1843, and opened January 1, 1848. It is surrounded by a stone wall ten feet high, enclosing forty-one acres of land laid out in playgrounds, grass plats, gardens, etc. The main building is the finest specimen of Grecian architecture in America, and is even said to be the finest of modern times. The outer walls, stair cases, floors, and roof, are of white marble. It is in the form of a Corinthian temple, surrounded by a portico of 31 columns, each 55 feet high and 6 feet in diameter. Its length is 169 feet, its width 111 feet, and its height 97 feet. A marble statue in the lower vestibule covers the remains of Mr. Girard. There are five other buildings within the inclosure. The cost of the edifices was over $1,930,000. As many poor white male orphans as the endowment can support are admitted between the ages of six and ten years—fed, clothed and educated; and between the ages of fourteen and eighteen are bound out to mechanical, agricultural, or commercial occupations. Girard College is the pride and boast of Philadelphia. It makes the chief place of attraction for visitors—hardly a day but that scores of them throng its grounds and crowd its porticoes.

To-morrow being the 119th anniversary of the birth of Mr. Girard, the annual reunion of the Alumni of the college takes place.

An attractive programme of exercises has been prepared. The Liberty Silver Cornet Band will furnish the music. An anniversary song, composed by William H. Allen, LL. D., and dedicated to the Alumni, will be sung.

The introductory address will be delivered by the President of the institution.

David Chambers, Esq., William Ward, Esq., and Robert M. Foust, Esq., will also deliver addresses.

In the afternoon at half-past two o'clock a concert will be given, after which there will be an exhibition drill by Colonel Baxter's Zouaves.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Franklin Institute was held last evening at the hall. After the usual business, the paper announced for the evening, on slide valves, was read by Mr. Thomas Adams, engineer, of London. It was a very interesting paper, and delivered with great clearness and force.

The enormous loss of power from friction in slide valves and their eccentrics, as generally constructed, was demonstrated by calculation, and shown to amount in the case of an ordinary locomotive to no less than thirty horse power.

The various proposed remedies were then discussed and their causes of failure explained. The principle that to keep moving surfaces in contact in the presence of steam, a pressure must be exerted equal to that of said steam on their contact area, was then announced, and demonstrated by the relation of various experiments, and then the method in which this principle had been applied to solving the problem of the slide vaive was shown. These valves are now in use on most of the railroads in England, and on several in this country.

After this paper the Secretary's report was read, including notices of the air compressing machinery at the Mont Cenis tunnel, the street tunnels in Chicago, pneumatic piers, and other mechanical matters.

Photographs were projected on the screen, showing the recent astronomical discoveries with the spectroscope; also some specimens of sugar and starch prepared from the sweet potato by Mr. B. H. Bartol, with an analysis of the material.

The amendment to the by-laws providing for the organization of sections, proposed at the last meeting, was then adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

ANOTHER OLD BUILDING GONE.—Another old structure, which was one of the few left in the city connecting the history of the early days of the Revolution with the present, is now rapidly disappearing in order to make room for a more imposing edifice. In a few days what was known as the Northern Liberties Hall will be no more, and on its site will be reared a fine and substantial school-house. The building was erected soon after the defeat of Braddock's army, and arose from the necessity of making provisions for the troops. The ground plot of the barracks extended from Second to Third streets, and the present building was erected for officers' quarters. The parade ground fronted upon Second street, shut in by an ornamental palisade fence. In 1758 Colonel Montgomery's Highlanders arrived at the new barracks and made arrangements with the City Councils to provide their bidding, etc. In 1764 the barracks were made a scene of great interest; there the Indians, who fled from the threats of the Paxtang Boys, sought refuge under the protection of the Highlanders, and while the approach of the latter was expected, the citizens ran there with their arms to defend them and to throw up entrenchments. Captain Loxley, of the City Artillery, was in full array with his band. Afterwards these Indians became afflicted with the smallpox, and turned their quarters into a hospital, from which they buried upwards of fifty of their companions. In June, 1772, the King's birthday was celebrated at the barracks by a discharge of twenty-one cannon. Before the consolidation of the city, the hall was used for a meeting place of the Commissioners of the District of the Northern Liberties, the Mayor's office, etc., and since as a police station and school.

POLICE NEWS.—The following names have been added to the official list of police appointments by Mayor Fox:—

First District—Ezekiel Wilson and Pat Enstice.

Third District—Joseph Swift and Bernard Divine.

Fifth District—Bernard Carr vs. Hugh Harkins.

Sixth District—Edward F. Donnelly, sergeant, vice L. Lewis; Edward McDermott, Pat. McLaughlin, Thomas Farrell, John M. Hitt, John Hayden, Samuel Sharp, John Collins, and Thomas Hassett.

Eighth District—Thomas N. Nelms.

Eleventh District—Charles P. Fisher, sergeant, vice Hugh Alexander; and Pat. Levy and John L. Dardine.

Fifteenth District—George T. Emory and Joseph Drake.

Sixteenth District—Thomas B. Smith, sergeant, vice Jesse G. Phy; and Henry Rowe, James Dillon, and James Canavan.

—Policeman No. 454, of the Tenth district, has been dismissed by Mayor Fox. The charge alleged was drunkenness while on duty. This individual was but a recent appointment.

A PAIR OF FEMALE WORTHIES.—Kate Caslin and Rose Reilly were intoxicated last night, and were endeavoring to raise a row at Tamarind and Green streets. Policeman Sullivan took them in custody, when Rose tried her teeth on the official arm. With a little patience and perseverance the policeman got his prisoners to the station-house, where a charge of drugging and robbing a man of $21 was preferred against Kate. She was held by Alderman Toland for larceny, and Rose was committed for assaulting the policeman.

A WIFE BEATER.—William Davis, living at No. 15 Prime street, has been committed by Alderman Tittermary to answer the offense of beating his wife. The allegation was that he threatened to kill his wife with a huge knife.

FIRE AT THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—This morning, about 5 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the picker-room attached to the brush manufactory in the white department of the House of Refuge. All efforts were made by those in the establishment to quench it without the necessity of calling in the services of the Fire Department. But the news was conveyed outside, and an alarm was given. A number of fire companies were soon on the ground; and one or two steamers, after considerable difficulty, were admitted. The flames, which had confined themselves to the room where they had started, were then quickly subdued. The room was under the management of Vanhorn, Eckstein & Co., brush manufacturers, who sustain a loss of about $500, on which there was no insurance. The building, which was insured, is but slightly damaged. The consternation among the inmates was very great, and it was found necessary to allow the boys to go into the yard, so that if the fire should reach the buildings they occupied they could make a hasty exit from the enclosure. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Last night a Mrs. Haone with a babe in her arms, while laboring under the effects of liquor, walked down Willow street wharf. A captain of a vessel seeing her, approached her and questioned her as to what she was doing there. She remarked that she was going to jump into the Delaware, and he then took her in charge and handed her over to a policeman.

—The Empress of Austria counts her beads on a rosary worth seventy-five thousand florins.

—Homœopathy is the orthodox medical faith in Brazil.

—M. George Pilotell, a young artist at the Fine Art School, is prosecuted in Paris for a seditious drawing, "The Exiled Republicans."

—W. D. Richardson, of Chicago, has contracted to build the Lincoln monument at Springfield, for $136,550, according to the design of Mead.

—The portraits of Generals Reynolds and Lander, painted for the Schwabe Gallery at Boston, were exhibited at Leipsic and Munich before being sent over.

—A citizen of Vienna has purchased Machant's painting, "The Plague at Florence," for twenty thousand florins. Several Americans offered fifteen thousand.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
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715 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Genteel Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2118 Walden street, between Market and Arch streets. On Tuesday, June 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that genteel three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the south side of Walden street, west of Twenty-first street, No. 2118; containing in front on Walden street 16 feet, and extending in depth 32 feet 4 inches. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. Keys at Kline & Keys', No. 1112 Ridge avenue.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE. Desirable three-story brick Dwelling, No. 315 Gaskill street, between Third and Fourth streets. On Tuesday, June 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that desirable three-story brick messuage, and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Gaskill st., between Third and Fourth streets, No. 315; containing in front on Gaskill street, 15 feet, including half of a 3 feet wide alley, the upper stories of the house being built over the same, and extending in depth 61 feet 9 inches, including a 3 feet wide alley. Immediate possession. Keys at office of Dickson Brothers, No. 320 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business stand. Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 253 South Tenth street, north of Spruce street. On Tuesday, June 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Tenth street, 168 feet 6 inches north of Spruce street, No. 253; containing in front on Tenth street 18 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 67 feet to a 3-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It has been recently fitted up in the best manner; has 10 rooms, plate-glass in the bulk window, handsome gas fixtures (which are included in the sale); has marble vestibule, bath, furnace, cooking range, vault under front pavement, etc. Terms—Half cash. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. Keys and further information may be had of Daniel H. Buck, N. 129 South Fifth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Handsome Modern 3-story Brick Residence, No. 1231 Germantown avenue. On Tuesday, June 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that handsome modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the easterly side of Germantown avenue, No. 1231; containing in front on Germantown avenue 20 feet, and extending in depth 110 feet. The house is well built, and has the modern conveniences; parlor, dining-room, and 2 kitchens on the first floor; 2 chambers, sitting-room, library and bath-room on the second floor; 2 chambers and attics above; gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking-range, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Stand.—Three-story Brick Tavern and Dwelling, No. 1115 Filbert street, east of Twelfth street, with a two-story brick dwelling in the rear on Cuthbert street. On Tuesday, June 8, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Filbert street, west of Eleventh street, No. 1115; containing in front on Filbert street 19 feet, and extending in depth 136 feet to Cuthbert street. It contains a bar-room, office, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; 2 chambers, sitting-room, bath and store-room on the second floor; 2 chambers on the third floor, and 2 attics; gas, bath, etc. Also, a 2½-story brick dwelling in the rear, No. 1120 Cuthbert street; has 6 rooms, including 2 attics, besides cellar kitchen, bath-room, hot and cold water, gas, etc. Subject to an irredeemable ground rent of $95. Terms—$5000 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 20 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of Jacob Wagner, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—On Tuesday, June 8, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Two-story brick dwelling, No. 520 Noble street, east of Sixth street. All that two-story brick dwelling, No. 520 Noble street, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Noble street, 27 feet 8½ inches west of Magnolia street, Twelfth ward; containing in front on Noble street 17 feet 4½ inches, and in depth on the west side 70 feet 6 inches, and on the east side 69 feet 7 inches, and in breadth on rear end 17 feet 3¾ inches. Together with the privilege of a 3 feet wide alley, leading eastward into Magnolia street. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms, cash. Possession with deed.

No. 2. Two-story brick dwelling, No. 518 Noble street. All that two-story brick dwelling, No. 518 Noble street, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Noble street, 15 feet west of Magnolia street, Twelfth ward; containing in front on Noble street 12 feet 8½ inches, and in depth 51 feet 7¼ inches. Together with the privilege of a 3 feet alley way leading southward and eastward into Magnolia street. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash. Rents for $300 per annum. Sale absolute.

By order of Executors.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 20 22 6 5 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Our Foreign Missions—Departure of Hon. Samuel Shellabarger for Portugal—The Fight Between Russell and Jones.

Official Advices from Cuba—The Patriots not to be Subdued.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Commander William E. Hopkins, U. S. N., has been ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard as equipment officer; also, Lieutenant Charles M. Thomas to the naval station at League Island, on the 1st of June. Lieutenant-Commander George M. Bache has been detached from equipment duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Breese for orders. Lieutenant-Commander Merrill Miller is detached from the Naval Academy, and directed to hold himself in readiness for duty on board the Lancaster.

The Naval Academy.

Neither Admiral Porter nor the Secretary of the Navy have gone to Annapolis to attend the inspection of the Board of Visitors at the Naval Academy.

The La Rochelle Consulate.

The President has appointed Samuel W. Harned, of New York, Consul at La Rochelle. The commission bears date May 19, 1869.

Spanish Outrages.

Mr. La Reintrie, ex-Vice-Consul at Havana, had an interview with the President this morning, and laid before him a statement of his course towards the Cuban authorities when the outrages were committed upon American citizens at the beginning of the Cuban troubles. The President heard him at length, and will probably take some action sustaining the policy carried into effect by La Reintrie.

Minister Shellabarger.

Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, Minister to Portugal, arrived this morning, and was at the State Department, prior to his departure to Lisbon.

Carlisle's Chances.

J. M. Carlisle, who was nominated for Stockholm, is here, and his friends say the President will give him the place.

Sanford and Jones.

The President is desirous of appointing J. Russell Jones to Brussels, but the friends of Sanford, now there, are endeavoring to have him retained.

Contradicted.

Reports are again being circulated by interested parties about dissensions in the Cabinet, but it is ascertained that there is no foundation for any such statements.

The Cubans Cannot be Subdued.

The leading Consular Agent of the United States at Cuba arrived here to-day, and after filing despatches at the State Department, giving accounts of the condition of affairs in Cuba, proceeded to the White House, and had an interview with the President. He gives it as his opinion, after careful inquiry and observation, that the insurgents cannot be subdued if they pursue their present tactics, which is to avoid regular battle, and worry the Spaniards by compelling them to follow them from place to place. He says the Cubans are still looking to the United States for aid, though they have been told again and again that our Government cannot interfere.

The Iron-Clad Atlanta,

which it is reported had been sold by our Government to the Cubans, was, it appears, sold to Salnave.

Decoration Day.

Secretary Boutwell this morning issued an order directing that the Treasury Department and bureaus thereof be closed on Saturday, the 29th instant, to enable the clerks and employes to join in the ceremony of decorating the soldiers' and sailors' graves.

Customs Receipts.

The receipts from customs from May 10 to May 15 were:—Boston, $332,973·67; New York, $2,540,000; Philadelphia, $255,713·76; Baltimore, $259,857·08; San Francisco, $207,315·37; total, $3,595,859·88.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Doings of Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. To-day.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, May 20.—In the Grand Lodge this morning an effort was made to obtain a reconsideration of the vote by which the projected Odd Fellows' Institute was defeated, but was unsuccessful. An amendment offered at the last annual session, to give the treasurer a salary of five hundred dollars, was defeated. The resolution to grant charters to Degree of Rebekah lodges, submitted at the last semi-annual session, was taken up, and evoked a lengthy and at some stages a very amusing discussion. The resolution was adopted, and a committee appointed to draft a constitution therefor. As soon as it was decided, applications were handed in for charters for lodges of this degree to be located at New Brighton, Beaver county, Wilkesbarre, Easton, and Reading, all four of which were granted. The appeal of Ashland Lodge, No. 294, was dismissed. The appeal of Gratitude Lodge was referred to the Committee on the State of the Order. A motion to meet in Bellefonte at the next annual session was laid on the table. An effort will be made to meet at Williamsport.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Senator Wilson on the Eight-Hour Law.

BOSTON, May 20.—Senator Wilson addressed the Charlestown Eight-hour League last evening on the recent law of Congress, arguing that it was made with the understanding that the men were to receive full pay for eight hours' work per day. He further considered the relations of capital and labor, and spoke in favor of co-operative associations, which, though they might sometimes fail, would generally succeed, and prove a benefit to the working classes.

FROM NEW YORK.

Condition of the Money Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Stock market very firm and active. The feature of the day was Ohio and Mississippi, which was quoted at 36⅝, being an advance of 3 per cent. No material change in other stocks. Gold steadily advancing; opened at 143⅜, now 144¼. Sales very large. Governments active, with no material change from closing prices of yesterday.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Secretary Rawlins—A Rumor that He will Resign—A Suspected Steamer—The Peace Jubilee.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Isabella's Followers—An Invasion of Spain Contemplated.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Secretary of War.

It is rumored here that General Rawlins will soon resign, his health being bad, and that Judge Advocate Holt will be appointed in his place. Rawlins left here to-day for Baltimore, but will return to-morrow in time for the Cabinet meeting.

Postmaster-General Creswell

left town this morning.

Judge Bingham, who was quite ill yesterday, is out to-day.

Assignments.

Colonel R. N. Batchelder, U. S. A., has been assigned as Chief Quartermaster of the Fourth Military district.

False Rumor.

The statement recently published that Secretary Fish had asked the opinion of the Attorney-General on the latitude of the removing power under the new Civil Office Tenure bill is erroneous. No such opinion has been asked.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The House Sub-Judiciary Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Representatives Bingham, Loughridge, Eldridge, and Kerr, the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, will leave Washington to-morrow for Montgomery, Ala., to examine into the charges against Judge Richard Busteed. The latter wanted the examination conducted in Washington, on the ground that his life is not safe in Montgomery, but the committee denied the application, for the reason that the Judge is now holding court at Montgomery without molestation.

The Printing Bureau.

The Superintendent of Printing has appointed his son, H. H. Clapp, his chief clerk, and Madison Davis preparer of copy.

The Steamer Florida.

The Collector at Philadelphia has been directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to detain the steamer Florida, now lying at Chester, in the Delaware river, from leaving that port, it being suspected that the vessel is in the interest of the Cubans.

Internal Revenue Appointment.

W. Kryzanoloski has been commissioned as Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the District of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

FROM NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Latest Reports of the Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The Flour market is in favor of buyers only. Moderate business doing; sales, 4900 barrels at $5·65@5·80 for superfine State; $6·10@6·30 for extra State; $6·35@6·50 for choice State; $5·60@5·90 for superfine Western; $6@6·90 for extra Western; $6·25@6·70 for round-hoop Ohio, and $6·75@7·40 for trade brands. Southern Flour dull and drooping; sales of 300 barrels at $6·50@6·95 for common to fair extra, and $7@12 for good to choice extra. California Flour dull and heavy; sales of 200 sacks at $6·25@6·94. Rye Flour dull; sales of 100 barrels at $4·75@6·90. Corn Meal quiet.

Wheat dull and drooping; sales of 13,000 bushels at $1·53 for Southern Illinois red $1·87½ for white Canada, and red Canada on private terms. Corn heavy; sales of 38,000 bushels at 74@85c. for inferior to prime mixed Western, 91c. for old mixed Western in store and 93c. for new yellow Southern. Rye dull and drooping. Barley dull and drooping. Barley Malt quiet and nominal. Oats 1c. better; sales of 24,000 bushels at 77@78c. for Western afloat

A Million of Gold to be Sold.

The Assistant Treasurer opened bids for a million of gold, which was awarded at 143 77-100 @143 91-100, mainly to Henry Clews & Co. Money is unchanged. Exchange firmer at 9⅝. Gold higher at 144½. Bonds opened firm, but fell a fraction. Railways active and excited; New York Central reached 188¾@188½, the highest on record.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

Isabella's Adherents to Invade Spain.

MADRID, May 20.—Despatches have been received here announcing that about two thousand of the adherents of Queen Isabella, under Gasset and Pezuela, have assembled at Perpignan in France, on the Spanish frontier. At last accounts they were nearly ready to cross the border. The Government has taken the necessary steps to prevent such invasion, if possible.

North and South Germany.

MUNICH, May 20.—The elections recently held here resulted generally in favor of the union of North and South Germany.

Ship News.

BOSTON, May 20.—The British ship Nietaux, of St. Johns, N. B., from Deboy Island, Georgia, with loss of main and mizzen masts, was off Plymouth, Mass., this morning, under head sails, with signals of distress flying, and heading for Provincetown. The underwriters sent the steamer Charles Pearson to her astistance.

The schooner Eliza Otes, from Bangor for Hartford, went ashore at Chatham, Cape Cod, last night, and is a total wreck. The crew were saved.

An unknown brig is at anchor five miles east of Monument, with loss of mainmast. She shows signals of distress.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Stocks strong. Gold, 144. Exchange, 109⅛. 5-20s, 1862, 122½; do. 1864, 117½; do. 1865, 118⅛; new, 119⅛; do. 1867, 119⅛; 10-40s, 109⅝; Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 89; Canton Co., 63; Cumberland preferred, 29⅛; New York Central, 186½; Reading, 98¾; Hudson River, 158; Michigan Central, 125; Michigan Southern, 107⅛; Illinois Central, 148; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 94⅜; Cleveland and Toledo, 106½; Chicago and Rock Island, 127¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 154⅜.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Cotton steady; sales of 600 bales. Flour dull and declining; sales of 5500 barrels; State, $5·60@6·75; Western, $5·55@8; Southern, $6·50@12. Wheat dull and prices favor buyers; sales of 7500 bushels; Canada red, $1·57 in bond. Corn declining; sales of 29,000 bushels at 75@86c. Oats firmer; sales of 30,000 bushels at 78@78½c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess at $31·50. Lard quiet; steam at 18¾@18⅞c. Whisky firm at $1.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Peace Jubilee.

BOSTON, May 20.—The first mass rehearsal of the Boston singers in the Peace Jubilee chorus, numbering over three thousand, took place in the Music Hall last evening under the superintendence of Carl Zerrhaus, and was pronounced by musical critics an extraordinary success. In numbers it was the largest chorus ever assembled in this country.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	187½	West. Union Tel.	43⅞
N. Y. and Erie R.	29⅜	Cleve. and Toledo R.	106½
Ph. and Rea. R.	98⅜	Toledo and Wabash.	75¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	77½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	94½	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	86⅞
Chi. and N. W. com.	91⅝	Adams Express.	61
Chi. and W. W. pref.	104	Wells, Fargo.	34
Chi. and R. I. R.	127½	United States.	66
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	153¾	Tennessee 6s.	65½
Pacific Mail Steam.	95	Gold.	144¼

Market steady.

QUESADA.

Proclamation of the New Commander of the Cuban Forces.

Citizen Chiefs, Officers, and Soldiers of the Liberating Army of Cuba:—When I returned to my country to place my sword at its service, fulfilling the most sacred of duties, realizing the most intense aspiration of my life, the vote of the Camagueyans, to my surprise, honored me by conferring on me the command of their army. Notwithstanding my poor merits and capacity I accepted the post, because I expected to find, and did find, in the Camagueyans civic virtues well established, and this has rendered supportable the charge of the reaponsibility which I assumed.

Now, the legislative power of the republic has filled me with greater surprise, promoting me to the command-in-chief of the liberating army of Cuba. The want of confidence in my own resources naturally moves me anew upon stronger grounds, although they also strengthen the conviction that the patriotism of my brethren will supply the insufficiency of my capacity.

Camagueyans! You have given me undoubted proofs of your virtues. You are models of subordination and enthusiasm. Persevere and extend your discipline.

Soldiers of the East! Initiators of our sacred revolution! Veterans of Cuba! I salute you with sincere affection, counting on your gallant chiefs in order that they may aid in realizing the eminent work which we have undertaken, and I hope that union will strengthen our forces.

Soldiers of the villas! You have already struggled with the despot. I felicitate you for the efforts made, and invite you to continue them. You are patriots. You will be victors.

Soldiers of the West! I know your heroic exploits and venerate them. I am well aware of the disadvantage of the situation in which you find yourselves, in contrast with our oppressors, and it is our purpose to remedy this.

Accept the homage of my admiration and the succor of my arms.

Citizen chiefs, officers, and soldiers of the Cuban army! Union, discipline, and perseverance.

The rapid increase which the glorious revolution of Cuba has taken frightens our oppressors, who now are suffering the pangs of desperation, and carrying on a war of vengeance, not of principles.

The tyrant Valmaseda rambles with the incendiary's torch and the homicidal knife over the fields of Cuba. He has never done otherwise, but now he adds to his crime the still greater one of publishing it by a proclamation, which we can only describe by pronouncing it to be a proclamation worthy of the Spanish government. Thereby our property is menaced by fire and pillage. This is nothing. It threatens us with death, and this is nothing. But even our mothers, wives, daughters and sisters are menaced with resort to violence. * * * * * *

Ferocity is the valor of cowards.

I implore you, sons of Cuba, to recollect at all hours the proclamation of Valmaseda. That document will show us the time necessary for the triumph of our cause. That document is an additional proof of the character of our enemies. Those beings appear deprived even of those gifts which nature has conceded to the irrational—the instinct of foresight and of warning. We have to struggle with tyrants, always such—the very same ones of the Inquisition, of the Conquest, and of Spanish domination in America. In birth and in death they live and succeed the Torquemadas, the Pizarros, the Boves, the Morillos, the Tacons, the Conchas, and the Valmasedas. We have to combat with the assassins of the old women and of children, with the mutilators of the dead, with the idolators of gold!

Cubans—If you would save your honor and that of your families; if you would conquer forever your liberty—be soldiers. War leads you to peace and to happiness. Inertia precipitates you to misfortune and to dishonor.

Viva Cuba! Viva the President of the Republic! Viva the Liberating army! Patria and liberty.

MANUEL QUESADA.

Guimaro, April 13, 1869.

A DIAMOND MINE.

The Dazzling Gems Found in South Africa—A Mate for Victoria's Famous Koh-i-noor.

This interesting piece of news comes from Hopetown, South Africa, March 18:—

Our little village is filled with an unwonted excitement, caused by the news that a diamond of extraordinary brilliancy had been found in the colony, and was to be seen in this place by any one who chose to take the trouble. As you may imagine, not a man, woman, or child that could toddle missed the sight. A description and history of the wonderful stone may not be uninteresting to your readers, and I will accordingly briefly give them.

DISCOVERY OF THE JEWEL.

Mr. Schalk van Niekerk, a Dutch farmer living on the banks of the Vaal, was the discoverer of the first diamond found in this region. Undeterred by the adverse criticisms of various connoisseurs, he continued in his work of discovery like a man who felt sure of success, until on the afternoon of this day, at 4 o'clock P. M. (it is now evening), he brought to the aroused people of this place the largest diamond that has yet been found in Africa. Before such proof all envious disparaging was silenced. The excitement that ensued was indescribable. Enthusiasts beheld a mighty city arising in their midst that would distance all others of the world.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DIAMOND.

It weighs some 83½ carats, and is of the first water. Competent judges regard it as one of the most brilliant in the world. It is a little over an inch in length by three-fourths of an inch in breadth, and glitters like pure fire. It has a slight indentation at one end, but this is not likely to impair its value, and will certainly not hinder its cutting. By the delighted colonists it has been called "Niekerk's Pandeloque," and will probably bear this name long after its original owner is forgotten.

VALUE OF THE DIAMOND.

Mr. Nickerk did not find it by treading the waters of the Vaal with his naked feet, as the natives of the district do, but bought it of a Hottentot or Kaffir doctor, who used it as a charm in his profession, for a horse, ten head of cattle, and five hundred sheep. The first diamond he had the good fortune to find he sold to the Governor of the colony for £500, but this last and extraordinary stone he disposed of to Messrs. Lillianfeld Bros. for the round sum of £11,200, or nearly $56,000 of your money. Even that was below its real value, for it is now estimated at from £20,000 to £30,000.

OTHER DIAMONDS FOUND IN AFRICA.

Besides this diamond, several others have been found in the same region, all of great purity and value. Last Sunday Mr. J. G. Carianus passed through Saltfan's Drift, a village in our immediate neighborhood, with a diamond in his possession, of almond shape, of splendid water, and weighing some 18 carats. The Kaffir chief Sebonnel was also found by traders to be in possession of six diamonds, weighing from 3½ to 10 carats each, all found along the Vaal; Jantje, another Kaffir chief, found three diamonds in the same place; Mr. Charles Mons is the owner of a diamond, entirely free from spots, weighing 11 1-16 carats; and finally, Mr. Julius Gerz had a diamond that, though small, was regarded as the purest in the country.

Motley's Departure.

The Hon. J. Lothrop Motley, United States Minister to the Court of St. James, accompanied by his family and General Adam Badeau, Assistant Secretary of Legation, sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the Cunard steamer Cuba from New York. It was the intention of a number of his friends and admirers to accompany him down the bay, and accordingly Surveyor Cornell had ordered the revenue tug Jasmine, Captain Josiah Pierson, to be in readiness at the foot of Canal street, to convey Mr. Motley and friends to the Cuba. Surveyor Cornell, however, yesterday morning received information from Mr. Motley that he had decided that his departure should be free from any demonstration whatever, and the order for the revenue cutter was countermanded. Shortly before noon Mr. Motley and General Badeau were driven from their hotel to the steamer. On their arrival they immediately retired to the cabin. The steamer was delayed until 2 o'clock, awaiting the arrival of the mails, at which hour the lines fastening the Cuba to the dock were cast loose, and the vessel steamed away, amid a drenching rain, on her ocean voyage.

—The last of the broad-gauge railroads in England are changing to the narrow gauge.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Connecticut Supreme Court.

HARTFORD, May 20.—The House of Representatives to-day unanimously re-elected Joel Hinman Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Error, and Hon. Thomas Butler Associate Justice. Their terms of office were for eight years, expiring this spring.

Fatal Canal Boat Accident.

TROY, May 20.—The canal boat M. G. Wethertree, of the Whitehall Transportation Company, went over the dam across the Hudson river, near Fort Miller, last evening. Captain Chase's wife and child were drowned.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Sailed, steamer Moro Castle, for Havana. She took out $100,000 in specie.

—The Indians call General Custer the Creeping Panther.

—The French public debt has been increased since 1852, $861,200,000.

—The French iron-clad vessels of war are said to sail much faster than the English.

—Strawberries have fallen to seventy-five cents a quart in Savannah.

—Water sells for twenty-five cents (coin) a bucket at White Pine.

—The Chicago shoe dealers are combining against the St. Crispins.

—The Honolulu Government has established an English public school, which has sixty scholars.

—The Quakers have formed "The Peace Organization of America."

—The girls in the graduating class of the Hartford High School took the two highest honors from their boy competitors.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000	Leh V n bs.rg.	97⅛	200 sh	O C & A R	b30 37⅛
$2000	N Pa 6s..2d.	90	100	do	.b60. 37⅜
$2000	do .....2d.	90	100	do	.b60. 37⅝
$5000	Ph & E 7s.b30.	90½	5 sh	Read	.trf. 49⅛
$5000	do .....b30.	90⅝	200	do.60d.baf.30.	49
$35000	do .....b30.	90⅝	300	do	.18. 49
$1000	Leh Gold l.	97